Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-182 *21 September 1987*

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ATA Comments on Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks

AU191405 Tirana ATA in English 1024 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 19 (ATA)—The three day intensive talks between the American Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the delegations they lead were over in Washington. A joint communique stresses that both sides "reached an agreement in principle on the removal of the nuclear missiles with a range of 500-8500 km" [as received] deployed by the two superpowers in the European territory. The details of this agreement will be discussed in another meeting of the chiefs of the U.S. and Soviet diplomacies to be held in Moscow during the second half of October, this year, the communique underlines. This will make possible, according to it, a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, the third between them before 1987 is over, during which the present agreement will take the form of a treaty.

In the meantime, at the press conference Shultz declared that the nuclear "Pershing 1-A" missiles deployed in the territory of the FRG are not included in this agreement. On the other hand Reagan stressed before the reporters that this agreement did not avoid "the serious disagreements in various fields" between the two sides, whereas Shevardnadze pointed out "the divergences in the American and Soviet interpretations of the treaty of 1972" on the ban of the anti-ballistic weapons.

It is stressed that during these talks, problems that have to do with the conventional and chemical weapons were discussed, regional problems were examined, and a program of work was prepared envisaging the intensification of the Soviet-American cooperation in various fields over 1987-1988.

This "agreement in principle" has to do with a type of nuclear missiles which as admitted, make up only 4 percent of the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union, whose total number of warheads reaches about 50,000. It leaves untouched not only these arsenals but also many conventional, chemical, and bacteriological weapons the superpowers have deployed in Europe.

Foreign Minister Malile Leaves for New York

AU181202 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA)—The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, who leads the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the proceedings of the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly, left for New York on September 17.

Korbeci, Trade Delegation Visit CSSR

AU181213 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA)—A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, left for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Leaders' Public Appearances 13-19 Sep

AU191918 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian and ATA in English in their transmissions from 13-19 September 1987 report the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Politburo members Foto Cami, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, and Rita Marko; Piro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; and Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and President of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, attended a solemn meeting held in Tirana on 15 September to mark the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the First Antifascist National Liberation Conference in the village of Peze, near Tirana (Tirana Domestic Service Albanian 1800 GMT 15 September);

Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Piro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerrava, and Nexhmije Hoxha attended a rally held on 16 September in the village of Peze to mark the 45th anniversary of the First Antifascist National Liberation Front; (ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 September)

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended on 13 September a commemorative meeting to mark the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of the city of Berat (Tirana Domestic Service Albanian 1800 GMT 13 September);

Pali Miska attended on 14 September a commemorative rally held in the city of Fier to mark the 45th anniversary of the Peze Conference (Tirana Domestic Service Albanian 1800 GMT 14 September).

Economic Progress Report for 13-19 Sep

AU191927 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 13-19 September 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District overfulfilled its industrial production plan up to 10 September by 2.6 million leks (1800 GMT 17 September);

Librazhd District overfulfilled its industrial production plan up to 15 September by over 3.5 million leks (1800 GMT 18 September;)

Puke District exceeded its industrial production plan for the period up to 10 September by 1 million leks (1800 GMT 13 September);

Sarande District overfulfilled its industrial production plan up to 15 September by 6.4 million leks (1330 GMT 19 September.)

U.S.-Soviet Washington Accords Welcomed

AU181853 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 18 Sep 87

["Result of New Political Thinking"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov)—The joint announcement of the Soviet Union and the United States summing up the results of the talks between the Soviet foreign minister and the American leaders brings good news, very good news both for the Soviet and American peoples and for the entire world. The road to the signing of a treaty between the two states on eliminating two classes of nuclear weapons—intermediate and shorter-range missiles, has been cleared. The most important results of the Soviet-American talks show that a new stage has started not only in the relations between the great powers but, I would also say, in East-West dialogue too.

The road leading from Reykjavik to the Washington accords of September 1987 was a long and difficult one. And the obstacles on this road were overcome only thanks to the unceasing Soviet initiatives and the constructive and realistic approach of the Soviet leadership. Moscow has shown maximum patience, realism and impartiality, flexibility and readiness for compromises. For instance, let us take the so-called "double zero" issue: The Soviet side did everything possible in order to achieve the aim of totally eliminating the two classes of missiles—it separated the problem from the "triple package" including the strategic and space weapons; it included shorter-range missiles as subject of elimination; it applied the global approach to the total elimination of the missiles outside Europe as well. Naturally we should also give due credit to the evolution which has taken place in the American stand, which cleared the way to the final success.

The practical significance of this agreement lies above all in the fact that nuclear weapons are to be eliminated for the first time in the history of their existence. This is a real historic breakthrough in the field of disarmament. The agreement is also of importance in principle for the problem of controlling the observation of the treaty. The control measures envisaged by this treaty will play an encouraging role and probably to a certain extent they will also be valid for the control measures of future disarmament agreements as well. The Soviet-American announcement itself already speaks of the need of active work for preparing a treaty for a 50-percent reduction of the strategic strike weapons within the framework of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

It would be logical to expect that this new development of the political dialogue in the field of nuclear disarmament will influence positively the talks on reducing conventional weapons. The comprehensive programme of the Warsaw Treaty in this field has been awaiting the response of the other side for more than a year.

There can be no doubt that what has been achieved is a result of new political thinking. Here I would like to recall a concept put forward by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in his article published yesterday in Pravda and Izvestiya: The security of all is a guarantee for everyone's security. This concept is a succinct expression of socialism's idea of international security. What has been achieved in Washington has shown the correctness of the Soviet stand that in the presence of good will on both sides it is quite possible to reach agreements on the principal disarmament and international security issues. What is most important is to seek and find the necessary solutions in the interest of international security and of guaranteeing the peaceful future of all peoples. The Soviet side has proved in deed that not a single chance should be missed in the struggle against the nuclear threat. The agreement reached shows the constructive and stabilizing role of the USSR in the modern world and its leading role in the efforts for establishing lasting peace.

Mladenov Toast at London Dinner Reported

AU181648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Sep 87 p 5

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov at official dinner given in his honor on 16 September in London]

[Text] It is an honor for me to be the first Bulgarian foreign minister to pay an official visit to Great Britain, Petur Mladenov declared in his toast. Our talks will not only contribute to the further development of relations between Bulgaria and Britain, they will represent a small but useful contribution to the East-West dialogue as well, he further said.

In stating that the future prospects opening up for Bulgarian-British relations inspire optimism, Petur Mladenov expressed his conviction that joint work in connection with intensifying the trade, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries will contribute to raising political contacts to the same level.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out that differences exist between the two countries in interpreting one question or another of contemporary international relations. However, he added, in present-day conditions, in which we are facing a world that is mutually interdependent and subjected to severe trials, it is necessary to eliminate differences in the approach to crucial problems that have become priority issues through the realities of our nuclear century.

We are convinced, Petur Mladenov stated, that security in our contemporary world can only be guaranteed by political means, on the basis of the consistent alleviation of military confrontation. We, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs declared, are resolutely against transferring the arms race to outer space, we are in favor of eliminating chemical weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Our stand on conventional weapons is categorical.

At the most recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee a document on the military doctrine of our alliance was adopted, which is distinguished by its purely defensive nature and is solely

aimed at averting any kind of war in Europe and the world.

Our country, Petur Mladenov declared, entirely supports the idea of building up a comprehensive system of international peace and security. The mutual confidence between East and West will increase simultaneously with the development of cooperation in eliminating military confrontation, of cooperation in the economic sector, as well as in the humanitarian sphere, and especially cooperation as regards the implementation of political, social, and individual human rights. Time is proving that cooperation within the framework of the UN and the dialogue opened at the CSCE represents a solid foundation for achieving such a goal.

We think that lasting and just methods of settling all regional conflicts via negotiations must be found.

Our country attaches the greatest importance to its own Balkan policy, aimed at consolidating security, mutual confidence, and cooperation in the Balkan area. Bulgaria will further continue to devote its efforts to transforming of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to the signing of an agreement on ecological protection of the area, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs declared at the end of his toast.

Petur Mladenov invited Sir Geoffrey Howe to visit our country whenever it is convenient for him.

Mladenov Leaves London for New York UN Session

AU181323 Sofia BTA in English 1243 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] London, September 18 (BTA corr.)—Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, completed his three-day visit to Great Britain, which opens a new page in the 108-year history of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Today in the afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov left for New York to take part in the 42d session of the UN General Assembly.

During the talks between the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs and his colleague, which passed in a sincere and constructive atmosphere, the two sides discussed a wide range of international issues, as well as questions of the bilateral relations, which should strengthen and develop after the visit.

The activation of this dialogue, which started two years ago with the visit of Sir Geoffrey Howe to Bulgaria and continued at present in Great Britain, showed once again that, despite the differences in the assessments and approach to a number of questions of the international situation, the two countries are equally interested in the consolidation of trust and understanding in the name of peace preservation and the elimination of the nuclear war threat.

The development of the bilateral relations in all spheres and getting to know one another, as shown by the completed visit, is one of the time-tested ways for reaching an understanding between Bulgaria and Great Britain. The great potential for activation and widening of the cooperation, especially in the sphere of the economy, were stressed during the meetings of Bulgaria's foreign minister and the accompanying officials with representatives of the business circles.

The other members of the delegation also had active and wide contacts. During the meetings with their partners in the business circles the Bulgarian economic figures made a review of the fulfillment of the agreements on trade and economic cooperation in different spheres and noted the opportunities for its further broadening.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Meet Soviet Minister

AU181344 Sofia BTA in English 1247 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] September 18 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Oleg Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry of the USSR.

It was noted during the talk that the cooperation between the two countries, which has entered a new stage, is developing successfully in electronics and electrical engineering. Modern forms of cooperation are established: joint associations, scientific technological centres, direct contacts between plants and economic organizations. Relations are becoming ever more fruitful in the spheres where techno-scientific achievements are widely applied.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Oleg Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry of the USSR.

They viewed the opportunities for specialization and cooperation in leading branches of Bulgarian economy: foundation of joint associations in electrical industry, etc.

New Electrotechical Soviet Trusts Formed

AU182053 Sofia BTA in English 1957 GMT 18 Sep 87

["Bulgaria, USSR: New Dimensions of Integration"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA)—Two Bulgaro-Soviet science and production corporations in the electrotechnical industry were set up here. They are the first in the socialist community. Their aim is to establish joint production of technological products and to develop a unified marketing policy by making full use of the scientific and production potentials.

The international science and production corporation "Selto" will engage in the production of specialized precision technological equipment.

The "Kristal" joint science and production corporation will develop technologies and produce machines and equipment for the cultivation of crystals.

A number of contracts have been signed for establishing direct production and techno-scientific contacts between enterprises and institutes of the two countries. Agreement was reached on the basic trends of cooperation which will cover the priority trends of techno-scientific progress in the electrotechnical indbwry.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscast at 1930 GMT on 18 September, in reporting the same item, adds the following: "The formation of two scientific-production trusts in the field of the electrical equipment industry are the main result of the visit to Bulgaria of Oleg Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry of the USSR"]

Deputy Trade Minister Ginev in Washington
AU181720 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Sep 87 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Washington: Scientific Conference Bulgaria and GATT; Meeting in the U.S. State Department"]

[Text] Washington, 16 September, from our own correspondent—Yesterday [15 September] afternoon a 2-day scientific conference ended on the subject of Bulgaria's application to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The conference, organized by the International Law Institute in Washington, aroused great interest among business, scientific, and legal circles in the U.S. capital. Several dozen of their representatives took part, including outstanding scientists, economists, lawyers, and businessmen from twelve large companies and firms in the United States, such as Dow Chemicals, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Coca Cola, Chase Manhattan Bank, and others.

A Bulgarian delegation led by Deputy Trade Minister Atanas Ginev also took part in the conference at the organizers' invitation. The speeches of the Bulgarian representatives and the exhaustive answers they gave to the numerous questions they were asked helped to throw light on the economic reforms and the foreign economic conditions in Bulgaria.

The organizing of the conference, the participation of authoritative figures and the in-depth explanations may also be assessed as proof of the growing interest among U.S. business circles in our country as an economic partner.

The opportunities for developing economic relations between Bulgaria and the United States were also the subject of a meeting between Atanas Ginev and John Whitehead, deputy secretary of the U.S. State Department. During their talk, Atanas Ginev and John Whitehead positively assessed the recently formed Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council, which will help to facilitate bilateral business relations and to expand, deepen, and further improve these links. John Whitehead commented on the favorable response to this event among U.S. business circles. The two officials stressed the mutual interest in creating joint Bulgarian-U.S firms and also discussed the issue of Bulgaria's candidature for GATT membership.

Military Observers Leave for Turkish Maneuvers
AU191719 Sofia BTA in English 1707 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA)—In accordance with the agreements from the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, military observers of Bulgaria attend military maneuvers on the territory of a number of states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which have informed about them and have invited observers respectively.

Today, Bulgarian military observers left for Turkey in order to attend the military maneuvers "Mehmet-Cik-87," which will take place from September 21 through September 27.

French CGT Chief Praises Restructuring
AU181422 Sofia BTA in English 1250 GMT 18 Sep 87

["Bulgaria-France: Active Trade Union Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA)—Mr Henri Krasucki, secretary general of the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT) of France, assessed the restructuring underway in Bulgaria in all spheres of life as a good process. I am deeply convinced that this process corresponds to the needs of socialism, said the leader of the largest trade union organization in France. This is an original Bulgarian contribution to the overall process of innovation and restructuring in the socialist countries, he said to a BTA reporter.

During the talks which took place here between Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Mr Henri Krasucki, the two sides exchanged information on the activity and tasks of the two centrals, as well as on certain problems of the international trade union movement.

The announcement released for the press expresses satisfaction with the complete coincidence of the views on the examined questions. The two centrals stand against the militarization of space, for elimination of all kinds of mass destruction weapons, for establishing a comprehensive system for international peace and security. They are convinced that in the present situation the trade unions in Europe can and must cooperate in the struggle for preservation of peace in the world.

The two sides signed an agreement on cooperation for the 1987-1990 period.

Socioeconomic Commission Criticizes Trusts
AU182025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] A session of the Socioeconomic Development Commission of the National Assembly examined how

the "Farmakhim" and "Integrated Automation of Technological Processes" Economic Trusts are applying the Code for Economic Activity. The meeting was chaired by the chairman of the commission, Comrade Grisha Filipov, and attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Stanko Todorov.

In reviewing the reports submitted by the chairmen of the two trusts, it was stressed that the process of applying the Code for Economic Activity in practice was going very slowly. The economic leaders were insufficiently attuned to working according to the Code's principles.

In its decision, the Socioeconomic Development Commission ordered the managements of the "Farmakhim" and "Integrated Automation of Technological Processes" Trusts to analyze the shortcomings in the work of their divisions on applying the new economic mechanism, and to make the fullest possible use of the opportunities provided by the Code for Economic Activity for creating all conditions for discovering additional reserves to fulfill the plan for this year.

This recommendation of the Permanent Socioeconomic Development Commission of the National Assembly applies to all economic trusts in the country.

Council Criticizes Plan Preparations

AU181834 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers, in which ministers and chairmen of associations, economic trusts, and combines took part, examined the work on preparing the plan for 1988 and until the end of the 5-year-plan period. A critical assessment was made of the results of work completed so far by the self-managing economic organizations and the associations. Analysis of the draft plans of the economic organizations show that they do not sufficiently strongly reflect the requirements for qualitatively new growth and the decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

It was emphasized that it is now necessary to organize the work of the self-managing economic organizations on the final shaping of the plan for 1988 and the following year of the 5-year-plan period.

Steps must be taken immediately to conclude the contracts for next year between the self-managing economic organizations for production-sharing deliveries of raw materials and other materials, for product sales, for the construction of projects, and so on.

The associations and economic organizations were instructed to implement the required coordination to ensure the material and technological tie-up [obvurzane] for the plan; fuller use of the production capacities, specialization, and work sharing; marketing of the products; and provision of the necessary material resources.

At the meeting it was stressed that shaping the plan is an immediate task that demands the full mobilization of the forces of the labor collectives, economic organizations, associations, ministries, and people's councils in order to implement in practice the restructuring of the economy in accordance with the requirements of the decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

Council Of Ministers Decision on Private Cars

AU181736 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decision, by which the presently valid system of private automobile sales among citizens is amended.

Citizens who have purchased private automobiles from the Mototekhnika trust are entitled to sell them on the free market 5 years following the date of purchase. Before this period, these automobiles can only be sold to the Mototekhnika economic trust. The Committee on Prices under the Ministry of Finance is instructed to issue regulations on fixing the selling prices.

A decree of the State Council amends Article 6 of the Highway Traffic Law, eliminating the valid-to-date restrictions on citizens allowing other legally qualified persons to drive their cars.

The system of payment of annual insurance premiums and taxes for private automobiles is amended as well. In the year in which they purchase their private automobiles, citizens will pay taxes and insurance premiums only for the months following the date of purchase up to the end of the year.

Husak Welcomes U.S.-Soviet Agreement

LD190530 Prague CTK in English 1657 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President and Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak today highly appreciated Mikhail Gorbachev's ideas put forth in an article in the dailies *Pravda* and *Izvestiya* this week.

He described them as an extended and specified interpretation of the modern and humanistic concept of international relations, expressed in the proposal for a comprehensive system of international security submitted by the socialist countries in the United Nations.

"We fully support the view that it is necessary to introduce on our planet new rules of the safe coexistence of all mankind corresponding to the new needs and conditions of the space and nuclear age, while substantially increasing the role of the UN and all mechanisms of international cooperation. We are prepared to actively participate in the implementation of these new constructive initiatives for the so much needed restructuring of international relations", Gustav Husak said.

He welcomed the agreement reached by the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Washington to begin before next December 1 talks on limiting and later completely halting nuclear tests. "We would like to believe that the talks will contribute to a speedy solution of this important issue and will become an important contribution to the overall effort aimed at the complete liquidation of all types of nuclear weapons", Gustav Husak added.

The president, speaking at a ceremony at which 1987 journalistic prizes were awarded on the occasion of this year's day of the press, radio and television, underlined the role of the media in explaining the present international situation.

The Czechoslovak public is watching with hope the Soviet-U.S. talks on the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles. Their positive result, for which the Soviet Union is exerting great effort, would significantly help strengthen international confidence and security, Gustav Husak stated.

He appreciated the work of Czechoslovak journalists in explaining the program of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and translating it into reality. It is necessary also to explain the wider contexts of restructuring as the necessary precondition of raising our socialist society to a higher level, a subject discussed at the recent congresses of journalists in Czechoslovakia.

Long-term intentions must everywhere be linked with present-day tasks, the president said and listed among such tasks consistent fulfilment of this year's plan, strengthening responsibility, discipline and economy at all workplaces, more energetic struggle against disorders and for a higher quality of production and work. Full use must be made of the wide scope provided by Czechoslovakia's socialist democracy for the participation of citizens in decision-making, management and control, he said.

Chnoupek Departs Brussels for New York

LD190519 Prague CTK in English 1429 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Brussels Sept 18 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today left Brussels for New York to attend the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The minister paid a two-day official visit to Belgium at the invitation of Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans Wednesday and Thursday. He was received by Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens.

Discussion on UN General Assembly Session

Ministry Spokesman Comments

AU181720 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Issues of Strengthening Peace and Security on the Agenda; Declaration of Federal Foreign Ministry Spokesman on the 42d session of the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—"Czechoslovakia sees its main task at the 42d UN General Assembly Session as contributing to the maximum toward asserting new political thinking in all spheres of international life. Together with the other socialist states, it will strive to focus primary attention on the proposal to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security," said Dusan Rovensky, spokesman of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FMZV), in connection with the opening of the UN General Assembly session.

The session, which is to be attended by delegations from 159 states, will last until the middle of December; so far, it has 143 items on its agenda, mostly concerning issues of strengthening peace and international security.

The session will take place in a situation characterized by a more favorable shift in the development of international relations. This is primarily due to the systematic peace efforts of socialist countries. The General Assembly is faced with a highly urgent task—to efficiently contribute toward further activating the international community to avert the threat of a nuclear war, achieve palpable progress in the sphere of disarmament, and create prerequisites for developing broad international cooperation.

The results of the General Assembly session should provide new incentives for the concept of general security in all spheres of international relations, that is, in the military, political, economic, humanitarian, and ecological spheres; they should also contribute toward setting off the process of gradually realizing this security with the involvement of a broad circle of states, as well as of the United Nations itself.

In this we will put the main emphasis on creating security through disarmament, as is set down in the far-reaching, specific program for eliminating nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, which was presented by the Soviet Union on 15 January 1986 and further developed in a number of the USSR's follow-up initiatives and the joint proposals of the socialist states.

In negotiations on hotbeds of tension and critical situations, the Czechoslovak delegation will energetically promote the solution of all interstate disputes and conflicts exclusively by political means, while maintaining unconditional respect for the right of every state to be free to choose the roads of its own development.

In the economic sphere it will particularly orient itself toward issues of ensuring international economic security, which is an important factor in the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems. It will also maintain an active approach to other issues on the agenda, such as social-humanitarian, international-legal, administrative-budget, and other issues.

The CSSR will also actively and comprehensively contribute toward consolidating the UN's prestige and further strengthening its irreplaceable role in international relations.

Chnoupek, Shevardnadze Meet

LD200835 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations—Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly, yesterday in New York took part in a meeting of the foreign ministers of the socialist countries at the Soviet permanent mission at the United Nations. In a talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the two officials discussed some matters related to the development of bilateral relations in the spirit of the conclusions of the visit this year by Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia. They also exchanged views on topical international issues in connection with the opening of the 42d session of the UN General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek welcomed the results of the talks held by Eduard Shevardnadze in Washington and their great significance for the further development of international relations.

Officials Observe French-FRG Exercises

LD190910 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK)—In tune with the Stockholm Conference document on measures strengthening confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe, Czechoslovak observers will take part from September 19 to 25 in the military exercise of West German and French Armed Forces "Kecker Spatz".

The FRG Government announced that "Kecker Spatz" will take place on West German Territory from September 17 To 26 and foreign observers will be invited.

Further on PRC Union Delegation's Visit

Li Shenglin Received by Zavadil

LD191058 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK)—Member of the Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Miroslav Zavadil received here today a delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, led by the federation's Presidium member and rector of the Chinese Institute of the Workers' Movement in Beijing Li Shenglin.

Miroslav Zavadil informed the Chinese guests of the activity and topical tasks of the Czechoslovak trade union movement after its 11th congress, mainly in the process of restructuring the economic mechanism.

The two sides discussed prospects for further development of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Chinese trade unions.

Joint Ties Praised

LD191055 Prague CTK in English 1451 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK)—Relations between Czechoslovak and Chinese trade union organizations are very intensive though they did not start to develop until 1986, head of a Chinese trade union delegation Li Shenglin told CTK today.

Li Shenglin, member of the Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and rector of the Chinese Institute of the working Movement, said that his visit to Czechoslovakia has surpassed all expectations as regards the high level of educational work of Czechoslovak trade unions.

In this connection he said that Chinese and Czechoslovak trade unionists have a number of joint tasks, namely the development of the activity of workers and trade unionists, work competitions and care of the life of the working people. He highly appreciated the social certainties of the Czechoslovak people and the level of care of employees.

The delegation of Chinese trade unionists arrived in Czechoslovakia on September 11 for a study working visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions and will end the visit on Saturday. Its head said that the two organizations will have exchanged six study delegations from 1986 by the end of this year, and emphasized that relations between trade unionists develop very quickly thanks to traditional friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and China.

Speaking about Chinese enterprises with mixed capital, Li Shenglin said that employees of these plants should be trained to meet the demands of modern production but

at the same time trade unions must defend the rights of these employees. Chinese trade unions exert great effort in this respect.

Obzina Discusses Cooperation with Ethiopia

AU181804 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Sep 87 p 7

[Milan Rusko CTK report: "The Authority of a Revolutionary Country; Czechoslovak Government Delegation Returns From Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Abbaba/Prague (Milan Rusko, our dispatched reporter, and CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government delegation, led by CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, which attended the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution and the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE), departed for home yesterday [14 September] by air.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Teku Tulu, candidate member of the Central Committee Politbureau of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE). Eduard Kukan, CSSR ambassador to the PDRE, was also present on the occasion.

During his return flight from Addis Abbaba, Jaromir Obzina gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists in which he summed up the results of his 1-week visit to Ethiopia.

In the first place, I would like to stress that our delegation has fulfilled the pleasant duty with which it has been charged by the government, namely to present—on behalf of the Czechoslovak people —the CSSR working people's assistance to the people of Ethiopia, which should alleviate the consequences of the catastrophic drought in the country. This assistance was highly appreciated by Ethiopia's top party and state leadership.

The fact that we attended the proclamation of the PDRE, the elections of the president, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, and simultaneously the constituent meeting of the National Assembly (Shengo), was of extraordinary significance for us. This was a historic event, and was simultaneously proof of the results of the all-round development which this very backward, semifeudal country has succeeded in achieving during the 13 years since the revolution. Today, Ethiopia is one of the developing countries with great authority on the African continent, as was also confirmed by the attendance of more than 150 foreign delegations at the celebrations of the anniversary of the revolution and the proclamation of the republic in the capital.

We met with Mengistu Haile-Mariam, PDRE president and WPE Central Committee secretary general, on two occasions: The first time was on business during the National Assembly session, and the second time officially, for final talks. M.H. Mariam expressed not only gratitude for the assistance and the good development of CSSR-Ethiopian relations, but also the wish to visit the CSSR in his new function in the immediate future.

During a stopover in Cairo, Jaromir Obzina met with 'Adil 'Abd al-Hamid 'Izz, Egyptian minister of scientific research, at the airport. During their talk the two representatives stressed their interest in intensifying mutual cooperation in the sphere of science and technology.

Yesterday [14 September] afternoon the Czechoslovak government delegation returned to Prague.

Argentine Vice President Concludes Visit

AU181038 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Deepening Friendly Relations; Vice President of the Argentine Republic Concludes Visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary (CTK)—Victor Hipolito Martinez, vice president of the Argentine Republic and chairman of the Senate of the Argentine Parliament, arrived on Saturday [12 September] in Karlovy Vary. He was accompanied by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. Julio Barboza, ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

Victor Hipolito Martinez began the last day of his stay in Czechoslovakia by visiting the Konopiste state castle, where he inspected the rich collections.

After returning to Prague he granted an interview to the reporters of the CTK, Czechoslovak Television, and Czechoslovak Radio. In the interview he appraised the results of his visit to our country as representing the deepening and tightening traditional friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Argentina. He stated that there are several possibilities for developing economic cooperation, increasing the trade exchange, and establishing direct contacts between the enterprises of both countries.

He underscored the significance of the current process of economic integration in Latin America, primarily involving Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

He then stated that Argentina is struggling against many domestic problems. The renewal of democracy in 1983 was a decisive event. The democratization of the society was accepted and is supported by all political sectors in the country. The partial elections to the Chamber of Deputies, were held this month [September], and have reaffirmed this: in the elections everybody voted for democracy, and this is important both for Argentina, and for the whole world, Victor Hipolito Martinez stressed in conclusion.

The Vice President of Argentina then answered questions put to him by foreign journalists accredited in the CSSR.

Early in the evening Victor Hipolito Martinez departed for home by jet. At the Ruzyne airport, decorated by the national flags of the CSSR and the Republic of Argentina, he was seen off by Vladimir Vedra and Bohuslav

Kucera, deputy chairmen of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, and by other representatives of our political and public life. Julio Barboza, ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

Swedish Delegation Ends Visit, Departs

LD191000 Prague CTK in English 1111 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 18 (CTK)—A delegation of the Swedish centre party, led by deputy Speaker of the Swedish Parliament Bertil Fiskesjo, left here from home today.

The delegation was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

18 Poles Arrested for Illegal Trade

LD190900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] The Prague militia organized a raid on illegal traders in the center of the Czechoslovak capital. Eighteen Poles were among the several dozen people arrested.

Draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives

Report on Text of Document

WA191134 [Editorial Report] Three Czech dailies (Prague *Rude Pravo*, *Zemedelske Noviny* and *Lidova Demokracie*) and two Slovak dailies (Bratislava *Pravda* and *Rolnicke Noviny*) on 3 September carried a 14,000-word supplement containing the text of the new draft law on agricultural cooperatives. Like the draft law on state enterprises, which it closely parallels in format and substance, the agricultural cooperatives draft law consists of two sections, the Preamble or Justification Report and the Draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives. The preamble states that after a public debate the draft law is to be adopted by the Federal Assembly in the second half of 1988, and will become effective on 1 January 1989. The preamble and the draft law make it clear that provisions of the draft enterprise law have been applied to the agricultural cooperatives. Generally the same election procedures and rights concerning representative workers' councils and the election of management extended to state enterprises are being applied to the agricultural cooperatives. Three provisions, specifically relevant to agriculture, are described below:

1. The first states that it is permitted to engage in appropriate non-agricultural activity. While the draft law points out the agricultural production must be the basic activity of all agricultural cooperatives, it permits them to engage in "other economic activities," as long as these do not conflict with the production of foodstuffs. The opportunity to branch out into new activities is outlined in Section II of the Preamble, called "Justification for the Main Parts of the Draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives," under the heading "Entrepreneurial Activity of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives," as follows:

"Agricultural cooperatives are given the choice of selecting a relatively wide range of socialist entrepreneurship that has as its aim a comprehensive and effective satisfaction of social needs as well as its own progress that satisfies the economic and social needs of cooperative collectives and also those of individual cooperative members.

"To secure the development of agricultural production while maintaining a rational approach to the business of farming and having regard for the protection of nature and the environment, remains the main duty of the cooperative.

"The draft law specifies that food production, which includes those activities involved in securing the requirements of food and agricultural production in its pre-production and post-production stages as well as the requirements of auxiliary service activities, is the prime activity of the cooperative. The range of activity also includes selling the manufactured goods by the cooperative.

"The cooperative is allowed to undertake other economic activities if that does not hinder its own agricultural production and if the activities are authorized by the appropriate state agency.

"With the exception of agricultural production, the cooperative's economic activity will be subject to the same conditions as are enterprises in the other branches of the national economy, including payments to the state budget.

"In this way the draft law defines a comprehensive concept of the cooperative's activity and its efficacious integration with social labor division; it does this not only as regards the framework of the agricultural and food manufacturing industries but also outside of it, within the framework of international division of labor. It thus defines a better way of utilizing the production and work potential of cooperatives and of the associated enterprises.

"Unified agricultural cooperatives are not allowed to take advantage of their economic status with a view of gaining undue benefits at the expense of the state, other enterprises or private citizens."

2. The second provision deals with the right of the cooperatives to establish joint enterprises with other cooperatives or state enterprises. This is described also in Section II of the preamble, under the heading "Joint Enterprises and Associations," as follows:

"The draft law regulates the relationships, status, tasks, and functional structure of joint enterprises and associations.

"Cooperatives, and along with them also other socialist organizations, are the founders of joint enterprises. The founders establish joint enterprises on the principle of voluntary participation and economic benefit. These enterprises will pursue such activities as defined by the founder in a charter, approved by a state agency, and entered in the enterprise registry. The main condition of the creation, activity, and responsibility of a joint enterprise will be defined by the founder of the charter.

"The major financial responsibility is borne by the founders who, consequently, assume a prominent decision-making position on the governing boards which represents the will of the founders as well as that of the work collective. Each founder is represented by one delegate. The work collective elects one third of the governing board by secret ballot. A similar procedure applies to the election of the control and revision commission. Crucial decisions require a qualified (three-fifths) majority. It is permitted to stipulate in the charter which other matters are to be decided by the governing board. The governing board fulfills its function of the supreme representative, administrative, and executive agency of the joint enterprises in accordance with the preceding principles.

"It is assumed that the existing agricultural joint enterprises will adopt the new joint enterprise concept within terms established by the draft law. Among others, this will require a substantive revision of the extant contracts concerning cooperation in agriculture."

3. The third provision, not paralleled anwhere in the draft law on state enterprise, appears in the form of a limiting directive for the state organs to carefully monitor the operations of cooperatives in order to assure that socialist legality is observed in all their operations. The unprecedented directive is contained in Section II of the Preamble under the heading "Relations of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives and Joint Enterprises With the State," as follows:

"The duties of cooperatives and joint enterprises are reflected in their relations with the state. The draft law proceeds from the premise that the intellectual content of the center's work must be invigorated and the role or rational management methods must be strengthened. The pertinent state agencies will promote the state's economic policies mostly by means of:

"—the state plan for economic and state development which stipulates long-term normative goals, particular objectives of surpassing importance, and the extent of limited resources;

"—the rules governing the use of available resources, rules which specify, by means of the tax and levy system, how resources will be distributed among cooperatives and society; or the rules governing the creation and use of the development funds, of the relationship between accumulation and personal as well as social consumption;

"—the setting of prices and of the rules for their establishment and changes; the setting of principles for the application of other economic instruments as well as of principles of supply and demand;

"—the authorities granted to newly-founded cooperatives, and specifications regarding the kind of activity and jurisdiction to be allowed in those cases when the cooperative is unable to sustain long-term independent economic existence.

"The state will not interfere with the cooperatives' or joint enterprises' operations and, as a result, will not bear either economic or legal responsibility for their business ventures.

"The draft law requires that agricultural cooperative organizations cooperate with national committees on promoting the progress of the region they are a part of. In their relations with cooperatives and joint enterprises, national committees will exercise their jurisdiction in the manner stipulated by the law on national committees.

"With the help of the pertinent agencies, the state will make sure that the norms of socialist legality are observed. According to the need, the cooperative's control and revision commission will participate in the state agencies' controlling activities, thereby assuring better communication, professional improvement, and, in particular, reinforcing the investigative and remedial function of supervision. However, the control and revision commission of the cooperative does not have the right to interfere in the work of the external supervising agencies. On the other hand, state agencies are not authorized to interfere in the activities of the cooperative or the joint enterprise outside the scope of the agencies' legal competence.

"It will be the duty of cooperatives and joint enterprises to gather social and economic data and to provide them to the pertinent state agencies. To ask for and to submit such data will be admissable only to the extent specified by particular decrees."

Equal Economic Component

AU181349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Equal Component of Our Economy"]

[Text] The restructuring of our economic mechanism affects all spheres of our national economy and requires us to adjust and formulate anew the status, right, duties, and relations not only of state organizations, but also of cooperative organizations, which form a significant part of Czechoslovak economy and play an important and irreplaceable role in our socialist economy. For this reason it was decided to work out two draft laws—one on the agricultural cooperative system (it was published on 3 September) and the other on the production, consumer, and housing cooperative system (this one was published yesterday, Friday, 11 September).

In connection with the elaboration of the latter law, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has dealt with the situation in the sector on two occasions. It stressed that this sector is an integral part of the socialist economy and the socialist political system, and adopted certain conclusions on its further development.

The production, consumer, and housing cooperative system in the CSSR is currently represented by 832 cooperatives, with 4.5 million members and 350,000

employees. The property of these cooperatives is valued at more than Kcs160 billion. The production cooperatives provide many services for the population and supply 8 percent of all consumer goods to the domestic market. The consumer cooperatives produce 25 percent of the entire rzail trade turnover in our country, incorporating into their network 40 percent of all trade units. More than one third of all apartments are under the management of housing cooperatives, which are expected to extend their management to at least 50 percent of our entire housing fund by the year 2000. All this briefly illustrates the importance and extent of cooperative activities in our state.

However, we are not concerned with merely listing facts and figures; we must also appreciate that the cooperative system, as a socialist form of economy, is also most important for developing the people's creative activities and their participation in management and administration—for developing the people's self-management and socialist democracy.

No less important are the other features of the cooperatives, the ways in which they do business, the way their smaller working collectives work more flexibly and efficiently, and their better potential for innovation, which enables them to react more quickly to the changing demands on services and on the domestic market.

It is therefore desirable to make better, and substantially greater, use of the opportunities offered by the cooperative system, to develop it in harmony with our traditions toward fuller satisfying our citizens' needs. The cooperative system is expected to clearly increase its contribution to the satisfaction of the needs of our population, which were mentioned above, particularly in services, in made-to-order and auxilliary production, in trade, public catering, and tourism, but also (and equally) in housing construction, in the modernization, maintenance, repairs and administration of the housing fund, and in housing-related services. In order to fulfill all these missions more successfully than today, the cooperatives must get rid of certain nuisances—for instance, the tendency to build inordinately large complexes and of administrative-bureaucratic management methods, which weaken the very nature of the cooperative system and hamstring the initiative of both the cooperatives and their members. On the other hand it must be recognized that suitable conditions and prerequisites are not always created for the activities of our cooperatives. The problems are mostly of a material-technical nature, concern the delivery of spare parts, and so forth.

For this reason the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed, in discussing this issue, that both the basic purpose of the mission of our cooperatives, and their establishment, existence, and prosperity must be subordinated to a single demand—better satisfaction of the people's needs. For this purpose it is essential to create the same conditions for the activities of cooperatives as the conditions that are valid for communal enterprises; moreover, full economic accountability and self-financing within the cooperative system must be intensified further, and the system of self-management and cooperative democracy developed.

The goals described here demand basic changes in the approach and behavior of cooperatives, but also changes in relations between the cooperatives and the unions which are their central organs, to make them correspond to the restructuring of the economic mechanism. That is why we are counting on the cooperatives becoming the basic element of the cooperative system, in the same way that enterprises will become the basic element of our national economy.

In their activities the cooperatives, as independent and self-financing socialist economic organizations, will respect the general provisions of the law and will proceed from the principles of our state economic policy; their economy will be based on their plan, which must proceed from the consumers' needs and demands, while simultaneously respecting pravixphasks (that is, the state orders), the systems of long-term economic norms, and the limits and conditions set for the economy by the state plan. The management system, and the economic rules which will be implemented, will motivate the cooperatives to orient their activities toward greater efficiency in satisfying our citizens.

In connection with the restructuring of our economic mechanism it is necessary to define anew the role of cooperative unions and the Central Council of Cooperatives. The unions should particularly concentrate on working out the drafts of authoritative concepts for the development of cooperatives, for their key activities, and for the establishment of all-round conditions necessary for the realization of these activities. They should see to it that social resources are used to good effect. Contrary to current practices, the unions will not be setting or summarizing [sumarizovat] the economic plans of cooperatives.

The Central Council of Cooperatives, as their supreme body, must intensify its care for the comprehensive development of the cooperative system, contributing particularly toward enabling the cooperative organizations to fulfill their economic and social functions. The Council will also represent Czechoslovak cooperatives and organize international contacts and the foreign trade of the cooperative organizations.

The social mission of our cooperative system is inseparable from the further development of cooperative democracy. The expansion of the powers wielded by the cooperatives is based on the strengthening of rights of elected cooperative bodies. It should establish an atmosphere of real democracy, diminish the proclamative ceremoniousness and formality of the meetings and sessions of elected bodies, while on the other hand deepening their working character and informally developing political-educational activity. It is essential to substantially raise the standards of cooperative management and to ponder the possibilities offered by a broader selection of candidates for cooperative functions, including the possibility of introducing ballot elections.

The draft law on production, consumer, and housing cooperatives will undoubtedly attract profound, broad attention, above all among the members and staff of the cooperatives concerned. In thinking things out one should analyse the situation of specific organizations and the rich flow of suggestions and ideas on how to enhance their significance and impact, and how to satisfy the citizens' demands and needs better, while simultaneously ensuring the further development of cooperative democracy. All these issues are becoming a vital element of the preparations that are being made by members of cooperatives for their congresses, which will be held this year and at the beginning of next year.

The draft law approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at its Wednesday [9 September] session is a response to the changes following from the restructuring of our economic mechanism, it applies these changes to the conditions of the cooperative system, and stabilizes the long-term prospects for its development.

Environment Cooperation With USSR Discussed

LD192129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)—Possibilities and ways to deepen scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR on environmental protection were discussed at talks, for which Dr Hans Reichelt, the GDR's minister for environmental protection and water management, received a Soviet delegation led by Petr Polayev, the chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the USSR's Council of Ministers.

Possibilities and ways of deepening scientific and technical cooperation were discussed. Joint efforts are being principally directed toward the development and introduction of production processes which are low in, or free of, waste products in an increasing number of branches of the national economy; as well as toward new technologies for environmental protection, the continued development of methods and devices for checking the environment and for the harmless removal of useless waste products; in addition to the application of modern computer technology to increase the efficiency of measures for keeping waterways and the air clean.

Talks With Netherland's Parliamentarians

LD191346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)—Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, received a delegation from the Netherlands parliament headed by the president of the first chamber, Professor Dr Pieter Steenkamp, for a talk in Berlin on Friday.

During the course of the talk Dr Herbert Krolikowski explained the policies of the GDR directed at strengthening peace and detente and emphasized the urgent necessity of achieving effective steps in the field of disarmament, for the lessening of confrontation as well as for the development of cooperation between the European states in view of the continuing tense international situation. In this context he spoke of the numerous efforts for peace of the GDR and emphasized that the peace initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states pointed to a real and traversible path to freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear self-destruction and to the comprehensive strengthening of international security. It is now of extraordinary significance to make decisive use of the historical chance for an agreement on the complete removal of all medium-range missiles.

It is more important than ever at the moment, Dr Herbert Krolikowski emphasized, that the forces of reason and realism strengthen their joint efforts in the interest of achieving a breakthrough in improving the international situation, despite existing differences in opinion, to which political dialogue can make an important contribution.

Prof Dr Pieter Steenkamp emphasized that it is a primary concern of the Netherlands parliament to actively support real nuclear and conventional disarmament.

Both politicians praised the contribution by parliamentarians in the GDR and the Netherlands to the fruitful development of relations between both states and spoke in favor of their further development for reciprocal benefit as well as being an important element in strengthening peace and trust between the states and peoples in the sensitive center of Europe.

Streletz Meets Austrian Army Official

LD120208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin 11 Sep (ADN)—At the end of a visit of several days to the GDR by a delegation of the Austrian Federal Army, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army, had a meeting today with General Othmar Tauschitz, inspector general of troops of the federal army.

Col Gen Streletz described the exchange of ideas and experience with the Austrian officers as a concrete contribution to the further consolidation of cooperation between the two armies. General Tauschitz expressed thanks for the many opportunities to get to know the GDR and its armed forces.

Over the past few days the delegation visited the 'Friedrich Engels' Military Academy and troop units and establishments of the National People's Amry and viewed the sights in Berlin, Dresden, and Potsdam.

PRC Energy Cooperation Delegation Visits

Arrives, Begins Talks

AU181814 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A delegation from the PRC Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power headed by its minister, Mrs Qian Zhengying, has arrived in Berlin for talks on cooperation between the GDR and PRC in the sphere of the generation and distribution of electric power. In a talk with Jochen Kratzke, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Coal and Power, both sides praised the positive development of relations between the GDR and PRC following the October 1986 and June 1987 meetings between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council.

Jochen Kratzke and Qian Zhengying discussed concrete possibilities of expanding relations on the basis of the October 1986 agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The talk was also attended by Ma Xusheng, PCR ambassador to the GDR.

Krolikowski Receives Zhengying

AU181918 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Monday [14 September] received Mrs Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power of the PRC, who is currently staying in the GDR. During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, both sides stressed that relations between the GDR and PRC are developing successfully and in many spheres, on the basis of the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang in the interest of both peoples.

Werner Krolikowski and Qian Zhengying underlined the great importance of both countries' efforts to actively maintain and continue the political dialogue with all forces interested in peace and understanding, so that a nuclear inferno can be prevented. The interlocutors concurred in noting that the current real chance of getting nuclear disarmament under way through an agreement between the USSR and United States on the double-zero option for nuclear medium-range and tactical-operational missiles must be used by all means.

During the meeting Werner Krolikowski briefed the visitor on how the dynamic development of the performance of the GDR's national economy is secured in keeping with the 11th SED Congress resolutions. The course of the main task in the unity of social and economic policy which has proven itself in life is continued consistently. It is the target of the economic strategy to further increase the quality and quantity of production, as well as labor productivity and efficiency, primarily through the application of key technologies, by upgrading raw materials and other materials to a higher degree, and by lowering energy and material consumption. Qian Zhenguing for her part reported about results, experiences and findings in the building of socialism in the PRC.

The talks were attended by Jochen Kratzke, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Coal and Power, and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU181928 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The GDR and PRC will cooperate more closely in the future in the fields of generating, conducting, and distributing electric power. Corresponding steps were agreed upon by Jochen Kratzke, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Coal and Power, and Mrs Qian Zhengying, PRC minister of water resources and electric power, in a protocol that was signed at the end of a visit to the GDR by a delegation headed by her. Emphasis was placed on the modification and modernization of power plants, the more efficient use of maintenance and operation technologies, and the application of microelectronics and computer technology in power plants, as well as on issues of environmental protection.

Further Reportage on the Leipzig Fall Fair

AU181724 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Leipzig (ND)—The lively business activity at the Leipzig Fall Fair also continued on Friday [11 September]. GDR foreign trade enterprises again reported the conclusion of important import and export agreements. The mutual supply of spare parts for agricultural equipment was agreed with the CSSR. Under the contracts, the CSSR will receive, among other things, spare parts for harvester-threshers, tractors, choppers [Haecksler], swath forming mowers, and potato harvesting equipment. The partner country will supply spare parts for beet harvesting equipment and tractors. Another contract concluded in Leipzig provides for the import of wheeled tractors from the CSSR.

Automation equipment from the EAW-Electronic system and low-voltage switchgear will be supplied to Cuba by the GDR for rebuilding and modernizing the sugar industry. The Elektrotechnik foreign trade enterprise and the Yugoslav Digitron Buje enterprise concluded a contract for the delivery of electronic teleprinters. The mutual delivery of industrial fittings for 1988 was agreed with the PPR. An import agreement on the purchase of aluminum from the SFRY next year was signed by the Metallurgical Trade foreign and domestic trade enterprise and the SFRY's "Boris Kidric" enterprise in Sibenik.

An agreement on the import of Soviet portable television sets was reached with the USSR. Export contracts provide for the delivery of electrical equipment for vehicles, electromedical devices, and geophysical measuring instruments to the USSR.

Under another contract signed at the fair, the GDR will receive fresh and processed fruit and vegetables from Romania. Scientific-technological results and consulting services from the coal and energy industry were at the center of negotiations and contracts at the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair between the Coal/Energy foreign trade enterprise and over 20 partners from socialist, capitalist, and developing countries, including enterprises from the USSR, India, the FRG, and Austria.

Stoph, Croat Official Discuss Cooperation

LD112243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep 87 (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ante Milovic, president of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Executive Council, during a meeting on Friday expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of friendship and overall cooperation between the GDR and SFRY, and discussed their further development. In this

connection, they referred to results of the work done by the two sides to realize the agreements concluded during Erich Honecker's October 1985 friendship visit, on the basis of which economic and scientific-technological cooperation has been developing dynamically, with growing benefit, for both sides.

During the exchange of views on international issues, they agreed that safeguarding peace is the present central task. All people of goodwill have to do their part to avert the danger of nuclear inferno. The conclusion of an agreement on the complete elimination of U.S. and USSR medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles would be a historic step on the way to creating a nuclear-free world.

GDR, FRG Industrialists in Cologne Listed

AU181700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Cologne—Numerous talks took place between directors general of GDR combines and FRG industrialists following Erich Honecker's meeting with representatives of big industry and medium-sized business in Cologne on 9 September. Participating on the GDR side were:

Dr Karl Doering of the Hermannn Matern VEB strip steel combine;

Dr Werner Frohn of the Schwedt VEB Petrochemical combine;

Prof Karlheinz Jentsch of the Mansfeld Wilhelm Pieck VEB combine;

Erich Mueller of the Leuna Walter Ulbricht VEB works;

Prof Wolfgang Biermann of the Jena Carl Zeiss VEB combine;

Dr Rudolf Winter of the Fritz Heckert VEB machine tool combine;

Prof Walter Mielsch of the Light Metal Parts VEB combine;

Dr Heinz Warzecha of the "7 Oktober" VEB machine tool combine;

Kurt Schoenefeld of the TAKRAF VEB heavy machinery combine;

Dr Kurt Beier of the knitted outerwear VEB combine;

Horst Steinebach of the Intrac limited trade company;

Dr Jost Prescher of the machine tool export-import foreign trade enterprise;

Dietmar Rimasch of the TAKRAF export-import foreign trade enterprise;

Heinz Krueger of the domestic electric export-import foreign trade enterprise;

Dr Roland Winckler of the electrical engineering export-import foreign trade enterprise;

Martin Haugwitz of the Technocommerz foreign trade enterprise;

Winfried Unger of the Limex construction export-import foreign trade enterprise;

Kurt Falkenberg of the Chemical Export-Import foreign trade enterprise;

Dr Peter Welzel of the Metallurgiehandel GmbH trade enterprise;

Klaus Braunsdorf of the Textile Commerce Foreign trade enterprise;

Herbert Roloff of the Industrial Installations Import foreign trade enterprise;

Helmuth Schindler of the Transinter foreign trade representation and international cooperation company limited;

Present on the FRG side were, among others:

Herbert Bittlinger, member of the Quelle corporation management in Fuerth;

Friedr.W. Brinkmann, chairman of the Herford Lord outerwear works;

Dr F.J. Dazert, chairman of the board of directors of Kornwestheim Salamander corporation;

Dr Karl-Hermann Fink, manager of the Federal Association of German Industry [BDI] in Cologne;

Dr Herbert Gassert, chairman of the Brown, Boveri, and Partners company in Mannheim;

Henner Geldmacher, chairman of the management board of the Krupp trading firm in Duesseldorf;

Christian Peter Henle, member of the Kloeckner Duisburg general management;

Dr Peter Hettler, director general of the Siemens corporation in (West) Berlin;

Prof Dr L. Jaeschke, chairman of the Uhde board of directors in Dortmund;

Dr Siegfried Mann from the Cologne BDI;

Dr Klaus von Menges, member of the Essen Ferrosteel corporation in Essen;

Horst Muenzer, deputy chairman of the Wolfsburg Volkswagen corporation;

Dr Dietrich Natus, chairman of the management board of the Frankfurt-am-Main Metal Company;

Dr Tyl Necker, president of the BDI in Cologne;

Dr Michael Otto, chairman of the Otto mail-order company in Hamburg;

Bachelor of Commerce Ernst Pieper, chairman of the management board the Salzgitter corporation in Salzgitter;

Dr Carl Friedrich Reuther, spokesman for the Bopp and Reuther management in Mannheim;

Consul Klaus Richter, president of the Federal Union of Wholesale and Foreign Traders in Bonn;

Josef von Riederer, member of the management board of the Thyssen Trade Union in Duesseldorf;

Dr Detlev Rohwedder, chairman of the Hoesch management board in Dortmund;

Dr Jens Peter Schaefer, spokesman for the mangement of Lurgi company limited in Frankfurt-am-Main;

Joerg Schill, member of the management board of the German Babcock company in Oberhausen;

Dr Hans Singer, member of the management board of the Essen Ferrosteel corporation;

Dr Kurt Spiller, member of the mangement board of the Krupp corporation;

Uwe-Jens Thomsen, member of the management board of the Hoechst corporation in Frankfurt-am-Main;

Hans-Martin Waelzhholz-Junius, chairman of the management of the Waelzholz company in Hagen;

Heinrich Weiss, chairman of the management board of the Schloemann-Siemag corporation in Duesseldorf;

Heinz Weseloh, first chairman of the FRG-GDR Bohmann trade association in Hamburg;

Dr Volkmar Zipfel, director of the AEG company in Frankfurt-am-Main.

Leaders Send DPRK Anniversary Greetings

AU1G1749 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers', and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]; Yi Kun-mo, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers; and Yang Hyong-son, chairman of the standing committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly:

Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the DPRK, we convey to you, to the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee, and the DPRK people fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR people as well as on our own behalf. It is with interest and respect that the GDR working people view the great achievements accomplished by the DPRK people in implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress and for fulfilling ahead of time the demanding tasks of the third seven-year plan. These achievements fill us with pleasure, and we most cordially congratulate you on them.

As an internationally respected state, the DPRK consistently advances on the road of socialist construction for the well-being of the people and of securing peace. The constructive DPRK proposals, including the proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula, and the DPRK's efforts to achieve a business-like dialogue in the region agree with the requirements of the present and meet with our full support.

It fills us with deep satisfaction that the traditional relations of close friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are constantly developing and deepening in the interest of peace and the strengthening of socialism. We will continue to purposefully work for this end in the future.

Esteemed comrades, accept our best wishes for good health and success in your responsible activity.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber

Honecker Greetings to Ethiopia's Mengistu

LD112229 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep (ADN)—The creation of the People's Democratic Republic is an important highlight in the development of Ethiopia. It launches a new stage of the revolution in this country. This was underlined by Erich Honecker SED general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, in a greetings message on the occasion of the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE]. The workers of the GDR are following with sympathy and high regard the changes taking place in friendly Ethiopia in all areas of social life in the interest of the people, states the letter to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the PDRE.

Erich Honecker writes that, "I note with satisfaction that Ethiopia, just like the GDR, is firmly resolved to make an active contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world, and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe". The efforts of this country to create lasting peace, stability, and security in the Horn of Africa are supported and appreciated by the GDR.

In conclusion, Erich Honecker expressed the certainty that the close, trusting relations between the two parties, states and peoples, will deepen and consolidate on the basis of their treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Honecker Cables Condolences to Brazilian CP
AU111247 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 87 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee has sent the following cable of condolences, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the chairman of the Communist Party of Brazil, Salomao Malina:

Dear Comrade Salomao Malina: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to convey our profound condolences to you and all Brazilian Communists in connection with the passing away of the honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Brazil, Comrade Giocondo Dias.

In paying homage to Comrade Giocondo Dias, we honor an outstanding revolutionary and a real patriot who, from his early youth, devoted all his efforts to the struggle for democracy and social progress waged by the Brazilian people.

His merits in the cause of the Brazilian workers class and of its Marxist-Leninist militant party and his tireless efforts for achieving the unity of action of all democratic forces and for the restoration of constitutional conditions in Brazil will never be forgotten.

We are mourning a fervent internationalist who unflinchingly advocated the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the interest of our joint struggle for peace and social progress.

As an upright friend of the German socialist state, Comrade Giocondo Dias deserved lasting merits in the continuation of the traditional cooperation between the Brazilian and German Communists. We value the fact that he advocated friendly relations between Brazil and the GDR.

We will always honor Comrade Giocondo Dias' memory.

SED Central Committee E. Honecker, general secretary

Kessler at Defense Ministry Conference
LD181258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sept ADN—The consistently defensive nature of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states was emphasized by Army General Heinz Kessler, the GDR Defense Minister, on Friday at a conference for commanding officers at the Ministry of National Defense. It mirrors the nature of socialism as a force for the preservaiton of peace. This doctrine provides the basis for the further development of the National People's Army as well as the tasks of political and combat training of today's and future protectors and defenders of the socialist fatherland and peace.

Army General Kessler said it is an important concern of the GDR armed forces to provide reliable protection for the peaceful work of the people of the socialist community and to protect mankind from war at the side of the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies. The good results in the 1986-87 training year are evidence of the performance willingness of all soldiers. In the period that just elapsed the necessary defense was guaranteed at the required level at all times.

The ideological-political work has the particular task of making every army member and frontier soldier aware of his responsibility in a peace policy context, which he bore jointly with his brothers-in-arms in the heart of Europe at the dividing line between the two larger military coalitions in the world.

Leaders' Public Appearances for Early Sep

4-10 September

AU111311 [Editorial Report] East Berlin *NEUES DEUTSCHLAND* in German from 4 through 10 September reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended the opening of the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair and took part in the traditional walkabout through the fair in Leipzig on 6 September: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Horst Soelle and Herbert Weiz; and other members of the SED Central Committee, including Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig SED Bezirk leadership (7 September, p 1).

The following GDR leaders attended a reception given by Pak Yong Chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK, in East Berlin on 8 September: Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and State Council members Leonhard Heimschrott and Ilse Thiele (9 September, p 7).

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Mohamed Kraiem (name as published), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, in East Berlin on 4 September (5-6 September, p 2). Erich Honecker also received 'Abd Al-Jalil

'Abd Al-Raab, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic, in East Berlin on 4 September (5-6 September, p 2). During his 7-11 visit to the FRG Erich Honecker met with numerous figures from the FRG's political, economic, scientific, and cultural life.

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, spoke at the DPRK-GDR youth meeting in Rostock on 3 September (4 September, p 1).

Gerhard Beil, GDR foreign trade minister, opened the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair in Leipzig on 6 September (7 September, p 2).

Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, handed over nomination documents to professors in East Berlin on 3 September (4 September, p 2). Hans-Joachim Boehme also received representatives from Western enterprises and universities in Leipzig; date not given (9 September, p 6).

Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Sentral Committee Politburo, received a delegation from the Mozambique Liberation Front Party headed by Euardo Arao in East Berlin on 9 September (10 September, p 7).

Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, spoke at the conclusion of a course for FDJ secretaries for propaganda and agitation at the "Karl Liebknecht" party school in East Berlin on 4 September (5-6 September, p 2).

Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, received his Swedish counterpart Hans Gustafsson in East Berlin on 8 September (9 September, p 7). Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, received General Othmar Tauschitz, troop inspector general of the Austrian Federal Army, in East Berlin on 8 September (9 September, p 7).

Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, familiarized themselves with the renovation work at a Berlin synagogue in East Berlin on 3 September (4 September, p 2). Guenter Schabowski also attended the opening of the 29th Berlin Bezirk Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow in East Berlin on 3 September (4 September, p 1).

Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and president of the People's Chamber, attended the meeting of Ethiopia's National Assembly in Addis Ababa on 9 September (10 September, p 8).

Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Minister, gave a reception for the Soviet delegation to the 1987 Leipzig Fall Fair, headed by Boris Tolstykh, in Leipzig on 6 September (7 September, p 1). Willi Stoph also received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the PPR Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, in East Berlin on 9 September (10 September, p 7).

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, received leading representatives of trade union organizations from capitals of socialist countries in East Berlin on 9 September (10 September, p 7).

10-16 September

AU181434 [Editorial report] East Berlin *NEUES DEUTSCHLAND* in German from 11 through 17 September reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended a reception given by Petur Mezhdurechki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in East Berlin on 11 September: Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; State Council members Klaus Sorgenicht and Ilse Thiele; and Ernst Hoefer, member of the Council of Ministers (12-13 September, p 5).

The following GDR leaders spoke at the opening of the SED party school year on 14 September: Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in East Berlin; Central Committee Politburo members Siegfried Lorenz in Karl-Marx-Stadt and Werner Eberlein in Magdeburg; Central Committee members Hans Modrow in Dresden, Jochen Hertwig in Frankfurt (Oder), Johannes Chemnitzer in Neubrandenburg, Guenther Jahn in Potsdam, and Alfred Rohde in Wismut (15 September, pp 1,2).

Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school matters, received a delegation from the Office for University Affairs of the Republic of India headed by its Deputy Chairman Satchidananda Murty in East Berlin on 14 September (15 September, p 3). Hans-Joachim Boehme also attended the investiture of the new director of the GDR Institute for Technical School Matters in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 16 September (17 September, p 3).

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership, attended the opening of a new clinic in Magdeburg on 16 September (17 September, p 3).

Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, received Gisele Rabesahala, minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, in East Berlin on 15 September (16 September, p 2).

Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, received FRG Bundestag member Dieter Hack in East Berlin on 14 September (15 September, p 2)

Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Dato Zainal Abidin bin Mokhtar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia, for a farewell visit in East Berlin on 10 September (11 September, p 6).

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, attended the opening of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 14 September (15 September, p 2).

Gerhard Mueller, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Erfurt Bezirk leadership, spoke at the Erfurt party aktiv meeting in Erfurt on 16 September (17 September, p 3).

Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, received a Soviet delegation headed by Pyotr Poletayev, deputy chairman of the Commission for Environment and Economical Use of Natural Resources attached to the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, in East Berlin on 14 September (15 September, p 2).

Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, spoke at the 10th International Metal Workers conference in East Berlin; date not given (16 September, p 4). Harry Tisch also received Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, in East Berlin on 16 September (17 September, p 2).

U.S., USSR Arms Accord Agreement 'Unique'

LD182011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] The most important international event of the day: an agreement in principle has been reached in Washington on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles. Further, a new Soviet-U.S. summit will be held this year.

Now follows a studio discussion on the background of the Soviet-U.S. agreement. The speakers are Endre Goemori and Istvan Kulcsar.

[Goemori] Behind the great obstacles which had to be cleared away from the path of the agreement, which put rather a burden on international public opinion in recent weeks, with technical details which most people understood only very vaguely, behind all the conflicts, there was a fundamental common interest: namely both world powers were driven by very serious factors to an agreement and a third Gorbachev-Reagan summit.

For the Soviet Union, I would say that the agreement and the summit, and the new possibilities opened up by the summit, could contribute to the strengthening of a domestic political and economic atmosphere in the Soviet Union with which Gorbachev's comprehensive, radical reform program, which he himself has termed revolutionary on a number of occasions, could be speeded up. I would say that an agreement on a summit and on the missiles expands the political scope for action of the adherents of this program.

The U.S. interest is, if I may say so, on a lower level. In the United States there is a tactical and political battle opening up which mobilizes active political life in its entirety. I am referring to the presidential election. The first primaries begin in February. Among them is a primary in New Hampshire, which for historical reasons is regarded as symptomatic and which can have a serious influence on the further course of events. There will also be primaries in 20 states on 8 March, which is much earlier than usual. Thus, the two opposing parties, the ruling Republicans and the Democratic Party, must develop their own political profiles extremely early, in the first few months of the year. Now, in this situation, from the point of view of the Republican Party, Reagan's task, first and foremost, is to create suitable starting positions for the Republicans in the presidential race. From this point of view, the agreement on the missiles and the summit are factors of elementary importance for the Republicans, whereby they will gain a position of advantage at the beginning of the campaign.

[Kulcsar] I totally agree with this, both as regards the Soviet and the U.S. domestic political motives and interests. Nonetheless, I would mention another key word: unique. What I have in mind is that there have been various agreements on arms limitation during the past 20 or 30 years between the two leading powers or between the great powers, which restricted this or that type of test or restricted the passing on of arms, or set a ceiling. The present agreement is the first one whereby modern, that is, not outdated, arms are dismantled and destroyed, where the armory literally becomes smaller, where weapons are thrown away.

'Historical Breakthrough'

LD192103 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—"Historical Breakthrough" is the title of a lead article in Saturday's *Nepszabadsag* that comments the agreement of principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons and the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to pay an overseas visit this year as the guest of United States President Ronald Reagan, to sign the accord which by then will no doubt be elaborated in all detail.

"Of historical significance—if there is an event that deserves that description then this Friday news item definitely does. This is the first step since the creation and use of the atomic bomb that the hopes of a humankind living in the growing shadow of the nuclear threat can be fulfilled, that we can start off on the course which will disperse this shadow, leading to a nuclear weapon free world. There is no exaggeration in this, nor is there underestimation of the highly significant efforts and achievements of past decades to attain these objectives, whether they be the Soviet-American agreements of lesser or of greater significance reached to date. We can safely state that if the current agreement in principle will be signed in the finalized form of a contract and if it takes effect then for the very first time in the history of the nuclear age, it will not simply mean that an obstacle has been set up against further armament, but that the world will be freed of weapons, of a certain type of nuclear weapons at that. The nuclear missiles with ranges of 500 to 5000 kilometers will disappear from Europe and Asia, and two sections in Soviet and American military encyclopedias can be set into past tense, with the sentences explaining to those inexperienced in military technology being no more than a reminder of weapons of the past when they explain what intermediary range missiles and strategic-tactical missiles once were. For these Soviet and American weapons will be destroyed. At most they will be retained as mementos—once there were missiles like this, and their elimination was the beginning of a process.

"Therefore, overestimating the agreement of principle is hardly possible, either regarding its concrete nature, or its direct and indirect effects. The breakthrough chances which had been mentioned so often lately, can now become a reality, a real breakthrough.

"The future tense is required by facts alone, this time it does not indicate doubts. We are confident that we are marking the beginning of a turning point since, although

it is currently a matter of only five percent of the nuclear arsenals of the two great powers, disarmament is no longer Utopia but reality, and all those who have made and are making major efforts for it are not simply chasing after illusions. Day after day we often use the word disarmament, which is now gaining true content in practice. Therefore, this type of phychological effect of political significance, of building confidence is immeasurable because this accord is evidence that it is necessary and possible to find a common denominator for vital issues, keeping the common interests of humankind in mind.

"It can be sensed clearly from even the first international echoes that this disarmament success may have a major influence on our world, its political atmosphere and on the forums of negotiation. The favourable changes of recent times can form what is almost a chain of opening the road towards detente of a new quality. It is not a matter of overt worry but only adherence to reality: this agreement is the beginning of a turning point, a good overture, which must be followed by steps of major impact for a lasting change. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union indicated that in case of endeavours towards a mutual agreement, even the first half of next year can bring an agreement on reducing strategic missiles by half, while strictly adhering to the contract which still prevents more dangerous measures in armament, namely the arming of space.

"The continuation does not promise to be easy since it is known that serious opposing forces are also in operation, particularly in the matter of arming space, which they intend to accelerate. But we can feel encouraged in that after Geneva and Reykjavik this forthcoming Soviet-American summit, the third in three years, and the disarmament agreement, will lead to the advance of those forces in the United States which are of the opinion that arming space is incompatible with the general objectives of disarmament.

"But now let us remain with the good overture, which domestic public opinion receives with joy, with relief, since living here in Europe, perhaps the beneficial effects of the accord, the future contract resulting in the elimination of the missiles can be felt even more directly. And we have confident hopes that this long awaited major step will be followed by further ones, to the benefit of a world inhabitable in greater security," writes *Nepszabadsag*.

USSR Petroleum Industry Minister Arrives

LD201701 Budapest MTI in English 1600 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 20 (MTI)—Vasiliy Dinkov, minister for the petroleum industry of the Soviet Union arrived in Budapest Sunday for an official visit on invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry. He is to hold talks on chances of Hungarian participation in updating the Soviet petroleum industry and will visit several companies.

Publisher Issues CPSU CC Plenum Documents

LD191104 Budapest MTI in English 1903 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—"On the transformation of the Soviet economic management system", a volume of documents from the June 25-26, 1987 session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has been issued in Hungarian by Budapest's Kossuth publishers. The book includes the key-note address and closing speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CSPU Central Committee, the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee session on party tasks related to the radical transformation of economic management, and the basic principles of transformation.

PRC Foreign Affairs Delegation Pays Visit

LD211252 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI)—A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China paid a visit to Hungary from September 13 to 21 on the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation, headed by Deputy Chairman Van Kuochuan, held official talks with a negotiating group composed of members of the National Assembly and the Hungarian group composed of members of the National Assembly and the Hungarian group of the inter-Parliamentary Union. They met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly. Talks were held with leading government officials and representatives of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front on the political and economic relations of the two countries, the cooperation of legislative bodies, possibilities for further development, and timely international issues.

Grosz Receives PDRY Transport Minister

LD190958 Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—On Friday Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Salih 'Abdallah Muthana, minister of transport of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The cordial discussion was attended by Lajos Urban, minister of transport. Present was Haza 'Abd al-Dali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

National Assembly Concludes Session 19 Sep

LD191136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] The autumn session of the National Assembly has concluded its work, and with this we turn to domestic affairs. Our parliamentary correspondents Attila Balint

and Geza Foldvari report with a detailed account of the morning's events.

I wish our listeners good day from the session hall. The deputies have already left, and the technical staff are gathering the equipment which has been left here. So there is silence here, the session has ended, but allow me to relate the facts right away: The draft law on personal income tax was given statutory force by the esteemed house with 10 votes against and 21 abstentions. Parliament not long ago gave statutory force to the draft law on general turnover tax with one vote against and five abstentions.

The contributions ended roughly an hour ago. The deputies stated their opinions on the draft law on general turnover tax as well as on the income tax of private persons. In the morning, only three people asked leave to speak, including Jozsef Polgardi, deputy from County Pest, who proposed that innovation fees should not be added to the other incomes, and that the tax rate of the separately handled innovation fee should uniformly be 20 percent.

Jozsef Polgardi stood by this proposal in spite of the fact that the Planning and Budget Committee did not agree with him, but here, parliament voted on the proposal, and 21 supported Jozsef Polgardi and 11 abstained. Taking into account the number of those attending, this meant that the original variant was adopted, namely that the innovation fees will be combined with the other incomes, and the higher tax rate will remain, if only because the enterprises will be able to account for innovation fees as expenditures. Therefore they will also be able to reckon on having to pay personal income tax on this.

Also this morning, Gyorgy Bannfy, deputy from Budapest, gave thanks that his proposal submitted in writing was essentially accepted by the government, that families should be given a 1,000 forint tax concession monthly per child, until education has been completed.

However, returning to the events of the morning, the minister of finance, in reply to questions, expressed gratitude for the debate. Then he said that the tax reform was professionally prepared, but not sufficiently so from a social point of view. If the esteemed house adopts the draft—by the way, it adopted it with numerous modifications—after this, the important thing will be for the tax-paying citizens, therefore, all of us, to be prepared for and taught about the tasks related to the new tax system.

Unfortunately, the budget situation is such, continued Peter Medgyessy, that the deputies' and the government's scope for movement is very narrow, since if a concession is given somewhere, it must immediately be taken away from somewhere else. In connection with the personal income tax, he noted that it is only one of the tools so that differentiated income stemming from differentiated work should not cause social tension. The tax system is not a cure-all, the minister of finance cautioned. A true cure-all is well-organized, successfully done work.

On the tax law's impact on the family, he said that the government by all means wants to ensure the social security of families with children. The leadership is open regarding family income tax, which was raised by many speakers. This, however, requires prolonged preparation and more thorough consideration. For this reason, Peter Medgyessy asked the deputies to now uphold the government's draft, and adopt it. This took place.

Peter Medgyessy also answered the question of when the tax system will become effective.

[Begin Medgyessy recording] What we cannot do is to restore with a few weeks' work the old order, having had something approved with great pain and effort and having realized it. We cannot do this. But this might perhaps meet hostility from a great many, because it is not difficult to agree about generalities, but when it comes to this person, then I am sure it will be very difficult. But I ask for understanding on that occasion, too. [end recording]

[Reporter] And now, about artists.

[Begin Medgyessy recording] It cannot be said that the government does not understand the need to give special recognition to outstanding intellectual achievements. After all, we intend to make very special concessions in the area of patents. These are outstanding intellectual achievements. If an invention falls only just short of being made a patent, why should we not encourage its perfection? But if it is a matter of lesser significance, then we think it can be very much in enterprises' interests to pay for it—out of expenses only. Perhaps people have not become sufficiently aware of this, as the regulation is only valid from 1987 [as heard].

The question of concessions to artists: I have to say that this is where I am perhaps in the most difficult situation, for quite a number of reasons. One of these is that the vast majority of the remarks heard here were extremely sympathetic, clever, and convincing. But I have to say that my opinion is nevertheless closest to Andras Kovacs' opinion. I would like to recall that this proposed bill contains substantive concessions for artists in activities that come under the protection of copyright. For what this is about, is that without having to show a receipt, only 35 percent of earnings are taxable up to a ceiling of 200,000 forints. In other words, we regard 65 percent as expenses. And even above the 200,000 forint ceiling the taxable portion is only 60 percent. So these things really do not indicate that this government fails to appreciate and recognize artistic activities.

But it is my conviction that we have a greater possibility of recognizing artistic achievements if we devote the taxes collected from these to recognizing achievements; to the recognition of achievements, and not to handling it in a different way, because my feeling is that even the artists who have proposed this would feel at least as unpleasant about these concessions as they will feel if they pay tax after all. [end recording]

[Reporter] This explanation, this argument, was so successful that Ivan Boldizsar stood up and withdrew his original proposal. So there was no vote on this in this hall.

There were votes, however, on numerous details. Let me add, first of all, that the deputies approved the b-variant for pensions, whose essence is that the pension plus the supplementary income is tax free up to 96,000 forints and tax is paid only above that sum.

Questions relating to savings for a home were also discussed. The formula approved here is that 20 percent of 36,000 forints, i.e. 7,200 forints, can be written off the tax. I could go on listing these proposed modications and changes for a long time, but let us not do this here. It is better to read all these things in the papers.

Other points on the agenda were also discussed. The report on the work of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, on its work between the two sessions was approved with 10 abstentions, and 2 people did not approve it. A deputy has been elected to the vacant position that arose on the death of Zoltan Kaldy. In a departure from traditions, there was an open vote and not a secret ballot on this. Lutheran Bishop Gyula Nagy was elected a deputy with 7 votes against and 13 abstentions.

A question was also heard. Istvan Polgari, deputy from Hajdu-Bihar county, addressed a question to the chairman of the National Wages and prices office on a matter relating to the deployment of spouses of private artisans and traders. State Secretary Csaba Halmos' reply: The deputy is knocking on an open gate, as there will soon be the opportunity for this after an examination of the matter.

Gyorgy Bolcsey, secretary of the Legal, Administrative, and Judicial Committee, informed the deputies about proposals regarding the agenda drawn up by Mrs Szirtes, nee Erika Tomsits, and said that the modernization of the order of business of the National Assembly is already in progress. Deputies can start thinking about new proposals already.

With this the autumn session came to an end.

Preliminary U.S.-U.S.S.R. Accord Viewed

Jaruzelski Statement

LD191809 Warsaw PAP in English 1752 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 19—In connection with the preliminary U.S.-Soviet accord on scrapping intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, Wojciech Jaruzelski gave the following statement for PAP:

The reached agreements provide a chance for a breakthrough in long-time efforts, aimed at consolidating the foundations of peace and security of nations. The historic disarmament agreement, signifying a complete elimination of two dangerous categories of nuclear weapons is within our reach today.

The Washington accord clearly shows that it is only patient and honest negotiations that can ensure security for nations on new, rational bases.

The Polish nation, which so painfully experienced war atrocities in its past, fully understands and approves of the significance of this crucial moment. The most profound premises of the Polish reason of state lie in the permanence of the postwar, peaceful territorial-political order in Europe, return to the policy of detente, as well as, constructive dialogue with all states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act.

Against the background of the emerging prospects, the consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, marked by realism and humanist feeling of responsibility, in which Mikhail Gorbachev plays such an important, personal role, meets with particular appreciation and support in Poland. The long-range vision of the world free of the mass annihilation weapon, presented by Gorbachev, has become one step closer.

Press Welcomes Agreement

LD192055 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 19—All major Polish papers today frontpage reports and commentaries on the initial Soviet-American agreement to scrap medium-range missiles and the announcement of an autumn superpower summit. The PUWP daily *Trybuna Ludu* termed Friday developments "very good news from Washington" and headlined its commentary "A Pass to the Future". The paper said that sceptics and opponents of a Perestroyka [restruction] in international life had proved wrong in rejecting a possibility of a compromise and in staking on a fiasco of the Sheverdnadze-Shultz Talks.

Trybuna Ludu emphasizes that Thursday's article by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Press had undoubtedly been the catalyst for Friday's agreement. "It upheld the talks' pace and introduced into their climate an element of a new way of thinking vis-a-vis a universal system of international security as proposed by the USSR."

The party daily went on to say that "the success of further disarmament talks is not in the sole interest of nationals of the United States and Soviet Union. Being so important to all nations, this objective is much convergent with the idea of Polish peace initiatives, in particular with the concept of the Jaruzelski plan, and it may soon be reached. Awareness of its closeness enlivens political dialogue on numerous other planes."

Trybuna Ludu wrote in conclusion: "We will follow further measures leading to total elimination of nuclear arsenals with fullest concern for we all want to obtain a pass to the future."

Elaborating on the issue, the daily *Rzeczpospolita* wrote: "True joy is a simplest description of the reaction people displayed on learning the news that a breakthrough in Moscow-Washington talks has been reached."

"Human reaction to the significant fact by far exceeds it political dimensions. The events taking place may initiate a change in trend in East-West relations, and may, at the same time, exert a positive influence on many platforms of both international and particular society's life."

"It is an unprecedented fact," wrote *Rzeczpospolita* and said: "The fact that the agreement was reached means there emerged new conditionalities for improving East-West relations. That is most important. It allows one to nourish hopes that the situation is going to improve."

Summing up the Polish point of view on the subject, the daily said: ""Apart from deep satisfaction on the part of whole population, it cannot be but noticed that the Washington pact makes what Wojciech Jaruzelski postulates in his plan more real and closer by a vital inch. It provides us with more opportunities and should inject more energy into the actions of Polish diplomacy."

The daily *Zycie Warszawy* adds: "We have reached a good start. Unless the two sides will not leave it at that, the promise it carries may turn out to be genuine."

The United Peasants Party paper *Dziennik Ludowy* goes even further in its speculations when saying that "if the agreement takes on the final shape and is signed, mankind will cross a steep, historic threshold. A very first disarmament move will be made. Two classes of nuclear missiles will be eliminated."

"We have been waiting for this to happen since at least 1958, when a possibility of actual armaments reduction presented itself for the first time," the daily stressed.

"New prospects are emerging now. Still this year, objective negotiations on total elimination of nuclear arms tests are to start. In his Thursday article Mikhail Gorbachev envisages a possibility of signing a pact on a 50-per-cent reduction of strategic nuclear missiles as early as within next year's first half."

The paper concludes: "If the new way of thinking took over, elimination of mass-annihilation weapons would become quite possible by the end of our century. It

sounds incredible. But it is feasible now after the Washington agreement between Shevardnadze and Shultz."

PAP: 'Very Good News'

LD182232 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 18—"The decisions announced in Washington are of essential importance to us all, inhabitants of the planet," said the Polish TV main news bulletin tonight.

Commenting on the Soviet-American agreement reached during Washington talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz, TV news commentator Andrzej Bilik said, in part:

"It was not since today that the world expected news on another Gorbachev-Reagan summit as well as an initial agreement on elimination of medium-range missiles. The news has come.

"For more than two years now the Soviet Union has been putting forward a whole series of totally unprecedented peace initiatives aimed to guarantee a peaceful and secure life for all states and all inhabitants of our planet.

"This peace offensive was discerned by international public. Deeply humane arguments that common life on Earth, which is but one, is not only possible but also inevitable have convinced the world. What was still needed was that the other superpower should also listen to the voice of reason.

"Thus, today one can speak about a joint success of all mankind. After Geneva and Reykjavik we are going to have another summit meeting. It is good, very good news.

"After a period of tension a prospect of a better international climate is emerging, a prospect to implement this idea of the common system of security about which Mikhail Gorbachev wrote only yesterday in *Pravda* and *Izvestiya*.

"For us, Poles, it is extremely important right now that a climate like that is going to come. This awareness is very important. Under new conditions also our Polish initiatives concerning Europe take on an additional dimension."

Bush's 'Important' Visit Set For 26 Sep

LD182152 Warsaw PAP in English 1648 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw Sept. 18—Vice-President of the United States George Bush and wife will arrive in Poland on September 26 at the invitation of the Council of State and the Polish Government.

The vice-president will arrive from his one-day stay in Rome and will next leave for the FRG.

Everything seems to indicate that the current visit by Bush to Poland and other countries will be the last paid as vice president because, as is known, he intends to run for president in next year's elections.

The visit of the vice-president to Poland is important both in the context of relations between Poland and the U.S. as well as in light of the ongoing disarmament dialogue between East and West.

The visit can be viewed as evidence that the American side has decided to stress its interest in developing relations with Poland.

One should underscore that this will be the first visit of a representative of the American Administration on such a high level to Poland in 10 years, i.e. the time when President Carter paid a visit to Poland.

Vice-President Bush has directly come across Polish affairs on numerous occasions, recently in March 1987 when Jozef Czyrek visited the U.S. Also, a score of American senators, congressmen and other high-ranking officials of American political life have visited Poland of late.

Orzechowski Disucsses UN General Assembly

LD181651 Warsaw PAP in English 1350 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18—Following is a statement by head of the Polish delegation for the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski.

We are leaving for the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly with the conviction that it will become an important stage in paving the way for a new political thinking to be pursued in international relations. We will aim to strengthen the role which the United Nations is to play in this field. In the complex international situation, there is a necessity for a constructive approach of all states to the problem of preserving peace and strengthening international security, averting the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war, achieving progress in disarmament negotiations, easing dangerous regional conflicts, eliminating the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid, developing peaceful international cooperation in all fields based on the principles of equality.

Package of issues linked with international security and disarmament: halting of the arms race on earth and preventing its transfer into outer space, complete and universal ban on nuclear tests, elimination of chemical weapons as well as special emphasizing of peace, security and cooperation in the European region will be among the leading directions of our activities during the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The whole of issues ensuing from the Jaruzelski plan on the decreasing of armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe, thus closely linked with initiatives of

socialist states, including, first and foremost, the joint idea of the construction of a universal system of peace and international security will be the pivot of our activities. While taking up the problems of the Jaruzelski Plan, we will continue to refer to the memorandum of the Polish Government conveyed also to the U.N. secretary general and published as a U.N. document. We will stress that the Jaruzelski plan stems from the tradition of the Polish foreign policy which, beginning from the Rapacki Plan, consistently aims to establish the foundations for European security, especially in central Europe.

We will continue to undertake Poland's initiatives submitted during the 40th session on the consequences of the militarization of outer space, on unrestricted flow of technologies of environment protection as well as on the establishment, under the aegis of the United Nations, of an international debt and development research centre. We will recall that the national centre for those problems is already functioning in Krakow.

During the session, we will also pay special attention to another review of the functioning of the declaration on the upbringing of socieities in the spirit of peace, adopted in 1978 at the Polish initiative. We would wish for its contents to become in future a more binding pattern of approach to be employed by citizens and states of the world towards our superior problem of peace.

Traditionally, our aim is to increase at the U.N. the rank of social problems. We will speak in favour of the proclamation of an international family year.

Our activity at the U.N., which also includes numerous bilateral meetings, will serve the creation of favourable external conditions for the development and security of our state, the strengthening of Poland's role and position in the international arena.

More Commentary on Honecker Visit to FRG

LD091422 Warsaw PAP in English 1156 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9—In its report from Bonn headlined "Results of Honecker-Kohl Talks: GDR and FRG Expanding Cooperation" *Trybuna Ludu* wrote, in parts:

"It must be stressed when recapitulating the results of Erich Honecker's talks in Bonn that they produced yet another confirmation of the socialist GDR's being a lasting and integral part of the political map of Europe, that neither the government nor the responsible political circles of the Federal Republic can ignore this historical fact or attempt to undermine it with anachronic doctrines of 'German unity'. Besides, those doctrines fail to find support with majority of West German society.

"Unlike in the chancellor's official speeches concerning the visit, in the joint communique (which is the only one binding for both sides) the FRG's government did not embark on the question of 'unification' but agreed to put emphasis upon pragmatic and realistic cooperation with the soveriegn GDR, upon cooperation between the two states which complies with the principles of inviolability of borders in Europe. For the FRG it is a sine-qua-non condition if she wants to remain a constructive partner in all-European policy.

"The results of the talks have reaffirmed that mutual relations between the GDR and FRG are not being held in political or systemic vacuum, that they can be positively developed not as something 'special' that departs from the division of the world into two social systems, but only as a component and constructive element of cooperation and stability between the East and the West.

"In this fundamental issue the GDR's reasons of state are identical with the Polish reason of state as well as with vital interests of the Warsaw Treaty and socialist community, of which the GDR is an inseparable link.

"The visit's results serve to consolidate the international position of the GDR and the constructive meaning of her policy towards the capitalist German neighbor, also because the GDR firmly opposes the dangerous illusions nourished in West Germany's right wing," *Trybuna Ludu* concluded.

Daily Views 'Practical Cooperation' With GDR

AU181450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial signed 'R.D.': "A Broad Stream of Cooperation"]

[Text] An agreement concerning cooperation between the railroad rolling stock industries is one of the agreements concluded by Poland and the GDR this month. There was also a meeting of the chairmen of the Joint Polish-GDR Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee Each month, and practically each week brings concrete signs of cooperation between Poland and the GDR in the most varied spheres.

The subject of the above-mentioned meeting was mainly the development of specialization and coproduction between Polish and GDR industry and direct cooperation between scientific research enterprises and institutions. Major progress has been achieved in this sphere in recent years. Over 240 industrial plants and scientific research establishments on both sides have already concluded agreements concerning direct cooperation. The scope of cooperation is spreading fast and bringing material results—which were visible at the latest Leipzig Fair—and it now covers almost every basic branch of the economy. But even so, there is a clear trend on both sides of the Odra and Nysa Rivers to further spread these ties, which is of course facilitated by both countries' direct proximity and the similar development of their technical and scientific bases.

At their August meeting in Warsaw, leaders of agricultural ministries discussed an expansion of comprehensive cooperation between both countries concerning

agricultural output and the food industry. This is encouraged by the similar climate and soil conditions in both countries. Cooperation in the breeding of more efficient types of plants is an example of cooperation that has brought tangible results.

These are just some of the facts that illustrate how the long-term program for the development of science, technology, and production concluded by both leaders in 1985 is being implemented. But it is not just in these "production" spheres that cooperation between two countries who share a border of friendship on the Odra and Nysa Rivers is developing.

One should consider the annual youth exchange as a phenomenon of major importance for the rapprochement and mutual acquaintance of both societies. Begun in 1983 on the basis of agreements between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, it now involves 300,000 scholars and students each year.

As an important part of PZPR-SED contacts, cooperation between the party organizations of the following border provinces is developing increasingly intensively and is more and more tangible: the voivodships of Gorzow, Jelenia Gora, Koszalin, Szczecin, Wroclaw, and Zielona Gora on the Polish side; and the bezirks of Cottbus, Dresden, Frankfurt an der Oder, Neubrandenburg, and Rostock on the other side. During a seminar of the leaders of these party organizations in Cottbus last year, it was stressed that cooperation between them is of major advantage not only to specific PZPR and SED bodies, but also to the youth movement, workforces of enterprises cooperating with each other, and the inhabitants of neighboring regions. It is in these areas that there is an increasingly lively exchange of study groups and groups of instructors, and of delegations of specialists and artists.

These are merely some examples of the practical cooperation between People's Poland and the GDR. The stream of this cooperation, stimulated by top-level decisions, is flowing constantly and widely to the advantage of both states and societies, and to consolidate the fraternal ties joining all the countries of the socialist community.

Joint CSSR Cooperation Talks Held 16-17 Sep

LD180744 Warsaw PAP in English 0033 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, Sept. 17—Polish Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and his Czechoslovak counterpart Jaromir Obzina held an inter-session meeting as co-chairmen of the Polish-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation here between Sept. 16 and 17.

On the first day of the debates the chairman of the Polish delegation was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The meetings of the committee's co-chairmen assessed the state of implementation of current tasks in the field of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and trade.

It was stated that a 12 percent-rise in trade had already been recorded this year. In 1987 the Polish-Czechoslovak trade is to reach the volume of 3 billion roubles.

Particular attention was paid to the state of the implementation of ventures envisaged by the many-year programme of the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia till the year 2000. Possibilities for expanding cooperation in the engineering, chemical and food industry were pointed out.

After the end of the debates Zbigniew Szalajda told PAP: "Speaking with full mutual satisfaction about the growing trade, we were looking for roads leading to ever more effective scientific-technological and investment cooperation and co-production—mainly at the level of large enterprises and voivodships."

"Our analysis shows that we have not managed yet to administer all the domains of cooperation, that the pace of implementation of tasks specified by agreements could be quicker," Szalajda said.

'Prague Days in Warsaw' Open 20 Sep

Kapek Led Delegation Arrives

LD202240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] A Prague city delegation led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Committee, arrived in Warsaw today. It will take part in Prague Days in Warsaw.

More Cooperation Advocated

LD202245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2200 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Poland—Prague Days have begun in Warsaw. Antonin Kapek, head of the Prague City delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, recalled in his speech the many years of friendly relations between the two countries, and he advocated further development of mutual cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres.

UK's Weatherill Talks With Malinowski

AU181208 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] PAP—On 14 September, Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski met with Bernard Weatherill, speaker of the British House of Commons, whom he had invited to Poland.

The marshal showed the British guest the structure and tasks of our supreme body of state authority halfway through its ninth term of office. The Sejm, he said, is playing a major role in the reforms, the purpose of which is to combine the universal principles of socialism with our traditions and past experience. In the economic sphere, these tasks involve completing the second stage of the economic reform, in other words restoring economic equilibrium, reducing inflation, and accelerating structural changes with a view to increasing production for the domestic market and for export. The general purpose is to create suitable conditions for human activity as the most important factor in the country's development. The marshal stressed that although the reform is not without its obstacles and difficulties, it is nevertheless irreversible. An expression of the changes in the social sphere is, for example, the creation of new political institutions such as the Constitutional Tribunal and State Tribunal and the impending appointment of an ombudsman for civic affairs.

Referring to the British speaker's visit to Poland, R. Malinowski indicated the importance of personal contacts like this between heads of various parliaments. He recalled that at the meeting of Warsaw Pact heads of parliament in July, the Sejm had proposed a meeting of heads of parliament of the CSCE signatory countries. This meeting, he said, could cement our joint European heritage and, coupled with a respect for differences, permit a bold look toward Europe's future not just in the context of reducing resources of fear and building resources of confidence, but also in the context of making joint efforts for the sake of economic, technological, and ecological safety. This proposal has encountered support from various countries, as well as from the UN secretary general.

B. Weatherill said that he fully agrees with the marshal's approach to the problems facing European countries and the tasks facing parliaments in this work. We are considering taking part in this meeting, which may lead to a better world, he said. Developing this topic, the British speaker said that the EEC emerged after the war as an expression of mainly French and German determination to solve important problems together instead of fighting each other. Indeed, today we have a chance to include even more European countries in mutual cooperation in various spheres.

The British guest pointed out that there are great possibilities of increasing trade between his country and the socialist ones. He described Poland as Great Britain's "window" to this part of Europe, which is the result of the friendship that Britons accord to the Polish people. We do not forget that Great Britain joined the war because of the German invasion of Poland, he said.

The speaker of the House of Commons thanked Marshal Malinowski for the warm reception in Poland, and invited him to pay a visit to Great Britain.

That same day, the speaker of the House of Commons also met with members of the Polish-British parliamentary group headed by Vice Marshal Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski. This meeting was mainly devoted to explaining our country's domestic problems to the guest.

On Monday, B. Weatherill laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

PRC Electronics Industry Exhibition Opens

LD172034 Warsaw PAP in English 1606 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 17—The trade exhibition of the Chinese Electronics Industry which opened in Warsaw today presents electronic products of everyday use, industrial and professional products such as monitoring and reading equipment, medical apparatus and the like. The exhibition was opened by Vice Minister of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry Eugeniusz Szatkowski and Vice Minister of the Electronics Industry of China Xie Gaojue.

Representatives of this branch of Chinese industry attach big importance to the exhibition. The cooperation between the two countries is expanding and deepening. The recent visit of a Polish Party-Government delegation at the highest level to China serves this end. The development of electronics is especially called for in both countries.

The opening ceremony was attended by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Minister of Metallurgy and the Engineering Industry Janusz Maciejewicz.

State Council Activites, Actions of 17 Sep

Ratifies Inter-State Agreements

LD172114 Warsaw PAP in English 1747 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 17—The Council of State today ratified:

—The consular convention between Poland and Turkey signed in Ankara on June 5, 1987,

—The agreement between Poland and Czechoslovakia on the line of the state border in connection with the results of the first joint control of the line of the Polish-Czechoslovak state border on border water flows, signed in Warsaw on December 10, 1986,

—The agreement signed by Poland and the People's Republic of China on legal assistance on civil and penal cases signed in Warsaw on June 5, 1987.

Nominates Foreign Envoys

LD172125 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 17—The Council of State has nominated:

—Pawel Cieslar to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to the Republic of Indonesia,

—Slawomir Dabrowa to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to the Kingdom of Sweden,

—Zbigniew Gertych to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to Ireland (he will hold this post along with the post of Poland's ambassador to the United Kingdom to which he was nominated this May),

—Tadeusz Janicki to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to the Republic of Kenya,

—Mieczyslaw Klimek to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to the Republic of Zambia (he will hold this post along with the post of Poland's ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania to which he was nominated in 1986),

—Lucjan Mieczkowski to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to the Union of Burma and the Republic of the Philippines (he will hold these posts along with the post of Poland's ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand to which he was nominated this March),

—Antoni Pierzchala to the post of extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Poland to the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.

Solidarity Officials Call for Meeting

AU201732 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 20 (AFP)—Some 30 regional officials of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity asked union president Lech Walesa on Sunday to call a meeting of the National Commission "as soon as possible" to lay the groundwork for a new action plan, an informed source said here.

The National Commission is one of the illegal union's executive organs. The officials made the call in a letter they gave Mr. Walesa at Czestochowa in southern Poland, the goal of the fifth Polish workers' pilgrimage, in which about 100,000 workers took part.

The signers demanded such a meeting because the Commission, which met regularly while the union was legal, has not met at all since the movement was dissolved in December 1981.

Observers said the move tends to show that members of the movement do not all agree on the leaders' current policy line. Some militants reproach Mr. Walesa for having "too moderate" an attitude toward the Polish authorities.

In any case, a wide debate on the movement's future now seems indispensable to a large number of union members, the observers here emphasize.

The National Commission consists of more than 100 members who have difficulty in coordinating their activities, primarily in businesses, because of their clandestine nature.

Mr. Walesa said in Czestochowa that he was ready to discuss matters with the National Commission members, but he did not say whether he would officially call a meeting, which would be an open challenge to the government.

In another development, a score of Solidarity militants in Czestochowa signed a letter to the Constitutional Court demanding cancellation of the ban on the movement on the basis that the administrative measure does not conform to international conventions.

A solemn outdoor Mass was sung Sunday morning in front of the Pauline Fathers' monastery in Czestochowa, and workers unfurled many Solidarity banners with slogans hostile to the authorities. Katowice Bishop Damian Zimon gave a sermon advocating "union pluralism" and a respect for human rights in Poland.

The Mass was concelebrated by a representative of the Lithuanian Church who resides in Vilnius and received a long ovation from the workers.

Church Gathering Marks Soviet 'Aggression'

AU201947 Paris AFP in English 1942 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 20 (AFP)—Three thousand people, gathering in a church here Sunday to mark the 48th anniversary of the Nazi-Soviet partition of Poland, heard pointed references to the "aggression from the East" and the disappearance of thousands of Poles who fell into Soviet hands.

Wojciech Ziembinski, a former soldier who is also an opponent to the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, asked the congregation in St. Charles' Church to pray for the "thousands of compatriots" believed to have died after the Red Army arrived in Poland on September 17, 1939.

The speaker also said 15,000 Polish officers had disappeared in the Ukraine within a year after Soviet troops had seized the east of Poland, under the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression treaty of August 1939.

Mr. Ziembinski demanded that the ashes of Polish leaders, including a former resistance leader, General Leopold Okulicki, who were shot dead in Moscow in 1945, be returned to Warsaw.

Meanwhile, in Bydgoszcz, some 250 kilometres (150 miles) northwest of here, a week-long hunger strike by dozens of people in protest at the jailing of two conscientious objectors ended Sunday, informed sources said here.

The strike was launched by the pacifist Freedom and Peace (WIP) group and failed to influence the authorities who this week confirmed the two and a half year sentence of one of the objectors, Piotr Rosycki, WIP leader

Jacek Szymanderski said.

The two had refused to swear an oath to the "fraternal" alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Despite the end of the hunger strike, "WIP will continue to fight for the right to refuse military service in Poland," Mr. Szymanderski said.

Police arrested several people as they left a mass held for the objectors sources said.

The strike was initiated by 47 people, but swelled to 80 by the end.

Several leaders of the outlawed trade union Solidarity came to the protest to express their support.

48th Anniversary of Anti-German Struggle

Jaruzelski Visits Exhibition

LD191213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] In Polonia House, on Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street in Warsaw, an exhibition devoted to the life and struggle against the Hitlerites by the hero of Greece and Poland, Jerzy Iwanow-Szajnowicz, is being held. Today, the exhibition was visited by Wojciech Jaruzelski in the company of Jozef Baryla and Florian Siwicki.

Visits Heroes' Cemetary

LD191220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Celebrations continue of the 48th anniversary of the September struggles for the defense of our country from the German invasion. Wojciech Jaruzelski has visited Palmiry near Warsaw, where he paid homage to the memory of the Polish patriots murdered by the Nazis and resting in the local cemetery. He laid flowers by the urn with earth from places of executions; as well as on the graves of Janusz (Wysoczynski), Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski, Maciej Rataj, and others.

A meeting took place between the chairman of the Council of State and the Presidium of the Council for the Protection of Monuments of Struggle and Martyrdom, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke with appreciation of the social devotion of its members, and of all those who take care of the places of national rememberance in the country and abroad. He stressed the significance of cultivating the traditions of struggles in everyday work for the homeland, as well as the patriotic and moral value of care for the momuments to heroes and to the past of the nation.

OPZZ Economic Body Criticizes Draft Plan

AU181443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 87 p 3

[Report signed '(Teg)': "Equilibrium Is Most Important, But Not At Any Price"]

[Text] Trade union representatives presented the first authoritative remarks about the principles of the 1988 Central Annual Plan at a Tuesday session of the OPZZ Economic Commission. However, they made it clear that a general assessment is difficult because of the absence of decisions concerning future prices and incomes policy, and the absence of economic instruments necessitated by the second stage of the economic reform.

Both the discussion and the draft trade union stance prepared by the Commission pointed to three spheres that determine the country's economic situation: the market, with its growing inflation gap; the fuel and energy supply; and agriculture, which may decrease its output next year. The trade unionists were of the opinion that the plan principles unfortunately fail to present any convincing plan of action, which—it was stressed—is largely due to their faulty preparation. They said, for example, that in the 3d year of the present 5-Year Plan one cannot base a draft Central Annual Plan merely on the 1988 part of the 5-Year Plan and ignore the real situation in the second half of 1987.

Much was said about the methods involved in drawing up the Central Annual Plan. There was a desire to become acquainted with them. Trade unionists insisted that the very form of the document is of exceptionally little use for the purpose of social consultations because of the bureaucratic way in which the plan's scope has been increased at the cost of precision and clarity.

There was much criticism of the concrete figures and indicators contained in the plan principles. The trade unionists said that the mere 2.5-percent growth in the supply of market commodities called for in the plan is a misunderstanding, because such a figure would mean faster inflation—or market destabilization. Saying "yes" to such a proposal would mean abandoning the most important matters of market equilibrium from the point of view of social interests, and becoming trapped in an endless round of ineffective wage-price talks. The only sensible recipe and the only way to move forward is increased supply.

The subject of supply was almost immediately superseded by that of economic reserves and economizing on the use of raw materials. The participants wondered how it is that assurances of "one cannot do more than that" or "those are the shortages" are accompanied by talk of huge and still dormant reserves permitting an improvement in quality, a rise in productivity, increased economizing on materials, and a reduction in the energy-intensiveness of production. The conclusion, said the trade unionists, is that it is necessary to find the key to and the additional possibilities of improving the condition of the entire economy. But we will not find them by means of appeals, campaigns, or occasional initiatives inside workplaces, but only by means of effective economic mechanisms that are well planned by the "center."

These are not all the remarks that the OPZZ Economic Commission submitted to the Planning Commission. A separate stance will be adopted by the trade unionists

concerning prices and incomes policy and the instruments necessitated by the second stage of the economic reform as soon as the missing documents reach the Commission.

The meeting was chaired by Commission Chairman Wojciech Wisniewski and attended by OPZZ Deputy Chairman Waclaw Martyniuk.

Press Council Chairman Views Mass Media

AU181359 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Sep 87 pp, 3, 5

[Interview with Jozef Krolikowski, chairman of the Press Council attached to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Antoni Bartkiewicz: "The Press Council—Journalistic Profession"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Bartkiewicz] What are the Press Council's tasks? [Krolikowski] The council addresses many problems of the journalistic community. It was appointed by the premier in June 1984 on the strength of the press law. The task of the council, which advises the premier, is to make proposals and express views and suggestions on the functioning of the press law, on the development of the mass media, on journalistic training and retraining, on the role of the press in the country's sociopolitical life, on research into the press, and on journalists' working conditions. The council also fulfills other press tasks as suggested by the premier. It was established as a body of socialist democracy because it is composed of persons who transmit to the premier the views and proposals of the communities they represent.

[Bartkiewicz] What about the composition of the council?

[Krolikowski] The council consists of 60 members appointed by the premier. These members form three equal groups representing the Association of the Polish Journalists; the publishers; and sociopolitical organizations and state administration. These people represent the mass media owned by the state, the Workers Cooperative Publishing House, the ZSL, the SD, the Catholic press (a priest is a member of the council), and the factory press. [passage omitted]

[Bartkiewicz] Do editorial boards of newspapers take legal action against institutions that refuse to give information to journalists?

[Krolikowski] No such legal action has so far been taken, which suggests that either no one encounters any major difficulties in obtaining information or editorial boards and journalists do not wish to take legal action. We can assume that journalists experience no difficulties in getting their information. However, much depends on journalists themselves—on their skills and enterprising spirit. Unfortunately, for years we have bred journalists who wait passively for information to drop into their laps on its own.

I think that journalists should be more offensive and even aggressive in getting through to the source of information, and in overcoming various barriers. Unfortunately, there are journalists—publications betray them—who follow the line of least resistance and are satisfied with the information they can obtain with no effort. [passage omitted]

[Bartkiewicz] The working conditions of journalists, a group of professional people who have so many commitments, are highly unsatisfactory both with regard to the material facilities and living conditions. Some people are convinced that all the journalists need is a notebook and a pencil and that everything else is superfluous. People never realize that radio and television journalists need technical facilities.

[Krolikowski] The Press Council continues to give much attention to these problems and has made many important proposals regarding the expansion and modernization of the printing base, the production of more paper, and the procurement of radio and television equipment. The demands in this connection are not excessive because the only point is to create conditions to meet the increasing needs. Some of these proposals, especially those concerning the expansion of the printing base, are being favorably implemented. But we need time to meet all demands. [passage omitted]

The technological facilities of our Radio Committee have become worn out to an unimaginable extent. Many broadcasting tasks have to be tackled with "double" equipment so that when original equipment cracks down it can immediately be replaced by reserve equipment. Otherwise all our efforts would be wasted. Let me add that in view of this worn out and obsolete equipment, Polish Radio and Television cannot act as partners of foreign clients in transmitting to them radio and television programs because these programs are technologically below accepted standards. [passage omitted]

[Bartkiewicz] Solving all these problems requires funds, but our mass media continue to make losses, whereas the economic reform demands profitability and effectiveness . . .

[Krolikowski] Not all the press makes losses. Many publications are economically very effective, although it is true that the rising costs of paper and printing have put many publications, especially periodicals, in a very troublesome situation. [passage omitted] We know that the economic reform demands profits and effectiveness, but this does not mean that publishers should be exclusively motivated by commercialism and subjects of low taste so they can "catch" readers and pander to these tastes. The task of the mass media is to shape and refine awareness, and create desirable attitudes. That is why publishers must not indulge in subjects of low taste. On the other hand, however, they must not disregard economic results and act as if they did not matter. Well, to a reasonable extent we have to support publications that make losses so that the press, especially the specialist press, is able to fulfill its duties. [passage omitted]

AGERPRES Statement on USSR-U.S. Agreement

AU191720 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 19 Sep 87

["Statement by the Romanian New Agency AGERPRES"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1987—The Romanian news agency *Agerpres* is empowered to state the following:

Romania welcomes with satisfaction the agreement in principle between the USSR and the USA on the conclusion of a corresponding accord on medium- and shorter-range missiles. The Romanian Government and people consider this act a particularly important moment of the international life, which actually opens up the path for the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe and Asia, an important step towards the complete liquidation of all nuclear weapons.

Romania, which has permanently and firmly spoken for the conclusion of an accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as soon as possible, is of the opinion that efforts should be further made so that the understanding covenanted between the USSR and the USA be finalized and a Soviet-American treaty signed already this year. It is imperiously necessary that all the states of the world, more particularly those in Europe, renounce everything that could raise an obstacle signing the treaty, and make an active contribution to the success of the negotiations, to the achievement of this understanding of historic importance. As far as it is concerned, Romania is resolved to do its utmost so as an appropriate accord be reached and signed. The recent considerations of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the major problems of the international life on the agenda of the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly session reflect this wish of our country, as do the numerous steps taken along the years in favour of the settlement of the cardinal problem of the contemporary epoch: the halting of the arms race and the elimination of all nuclear weapons, the radical reduction of conventional weapons, mankind's freeing from the danger of a nuclear war.

Romania, the Romanian Government express their belief that everything will be done so that the accord be signed already this year, the treaty between the USSR and the USA on medium- and shorter-range missiles be followed by further steps on the path to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, by effective measures apt to ensure all peoples' peace and security, their progress, their right to a free and dignified life.

Daily Comments on Honecker's FRG Visit

AU181031 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 87 p 6

[Petre Stanescu article: "Development of Relations between the Two German States—in the Interest of European Peace and Security"]

[Text] Public opinion and the international press have shown keen interest in the recent official visit paid by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the FRG, an event of great significance for the development of relations between the two German states. Received with all the honors bestowed on heads of states, E. Honecker held lengthy talks in Bonn with top West German politicians, and with representatives of economic and cultural circles. In their commentaries on these meetings, both the West German and East German press actually emphasize that the two sides discussed questions of common interest in a realistic way and deliberately pointed to the area characterized by differences of opinion. The tangible results at a bilateral level include the signing of a number of documents—the Government Convention on Environmental Protection, the Agreement on the Exchange of Experience and Information in the Area of Radiation Protection, and the Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation—a fact that offers far-reaching prospects for developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the GDR and the FRG.

True, increasing contacts and exchanges of visits between the heads of states and governments from various countries in the world is one of the characteristics of the political activity today; however, one can say that, within this great number of contacts between states, the visit paid to the FRG by the chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee is characterized by special features, and is of specific and particular significance.

As is known, one of the objective realities generated by World War II was the creation of the two separate German states—the GDR and the FRG—states which developed along different sociopolitical paths. It is known, however, that for a long time some West German political circles, and some western countries, tried to ignore these historic facts and to avoid the recognition of the GDR as a sovereign and independent state. Life and the implacable trend of history have refuted this way of thinking and have removed, step by step, the artificial obstacles, and thus paved the way for the recognition of the existence of the two sovereign German states with equal rights.

Through the joint efforts of its population and through its policy of peace, the GDR won the place it deserves among the world states, it was recognized by more and more countries, and became a member of the United Nations concomitantly with the FRG. Thus the need emerged to establish certain relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of international law, a need that led to the signing of the Basic Treaty on relations between the GDR and FRG.

The recent dialogue between responsible figures from the GDR and FRG goes down as a fresh step in the direction of developing relations between the two states and as a political act of great significance for normalizing relations on our continent. For the first time in almost 40

years since the foundation of the two German states, an official visit has taken place marking a telling affirmation of political realism and a spirit of understanding and adaptation to historical facts.

In this context, emphasis is justifiably placed on the particular importance of developing relations between the GDR and FRG both at the bilateral level in their common interest and in the interest of our continent as a whole in order to improve the general political atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world. The fact is, relations between the two German states are of particular significance; they have been and continue to be of great importance within the general context of European politics and are thus of interest for all states on this continent. It is known that the border between the GDR and the FRG is also the contact line between the two opposite military alliances; in times of crisis and tension in that zone—during the baneful "cold war" period—this presented a great risk for the general cause of peace. On the other hand, however, progress along the road of normalizing and developing economic relations—which is constantly facing resistance on the part of some militarist and reactionary circles—is part and parcel of the process of building a Europe of security, understanding, and peace.

In such conditions, the wish expressed by the two German states to continue and to expand their dialogue and cooperation, and to develop relations of good neighborliness by further making use of the opportunities offered by the Basic Treaty governing relations between the GDR and the FRG, is reason for satisfaction for all European peoples who value the commitment—mentioned in the joint communique—that never again will war emanate from German soil, where the two world wars started, but, on the contrary, solely international peace and understanding should be promoted.

The way in which the aspects of disarmament were discussed during the talks is, certainly, of particular importance and has a positive bearing on the situation in Europe. As is known, the GDR, together with the other socialist states, hails and supports the proposals of the USSR on the stage-by-stage elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and advocates the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of the intermediate-range nuclear and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia. A short time before Comrade E. Honecker's visit to Bonn, the West German Government, too, announced that it is prepared to revise its former stance on the "Pershing 1A" missiles, so that this issue will no longer be an obstacle on the road to an agreement. The western press notes with interest the passage of the joint communique, in which the GDR and the FRG pledge to work toward progress and results in the current Soviet-American negotiations and at the Geneva conference in order to make an important contribution to efforts aimed at strengthening stability and security in Europe.

In our country, which is an untiring militant for peace and international understanding, for security and cooperation in Europe, and for a direct dialogue between the responsible figures of states—as the only realistic means to solve problems and develop fruitful relations among peoples—public opinion followed with interest Comrade Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG and welcomed its positive results and the indisputable contribution this visit makes to the cause of detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Leaders Send Message to Honecker, Stoph

AU091242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Sep 87 pp 1-2

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SR of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, have addressed the following message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the SR of Romania, and of the Romanian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR cordial thanks for the congratulations and wishes extended to us on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, antifascist and anti-imperialist liberation of Romania.

We share your conviction that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to develop in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world, on the basis of the agreements reached at the highest level.

We take this opportunity to convey to you, dear comrades, to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and to the friendly people of the GDR fraternal greetings and best wishes for new successes in the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions, and in shaping the developed socialist society in your fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu General secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of the SR of Romania Constantin Dascalescu Prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

Barbulescu Receives Bulgarian Official

AU181858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1987—Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who paid a visit to Romania.

Information was exchanged concerning the activity carried on in the two countries' agriculture and aspects of Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration in that area were approached.

Dascalescu To Pay Official Visit to Morocco
AU181543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1987—The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, will pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco in late September at the invitation of that country's prime minister, Azzedine Laraki.

Ceausescu Message to Nicaragua's President
AU181440 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 87 p 6

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on National Day of Nicaragua]

[Text] To Mr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Managua,

On behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, I convey warm greetings to you, on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Nicaragua.

We wish the friendly Nicaraguan people complete success in their struggle for free and independent development, social progress, and peace.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the future for the benefit of our countries and people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Ceausescu Addresses Tirgu Mures Rally
AU160935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 0745 GMT 17 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in Tirgu Mures on 16 September]

[Text] Dear comrades, from the rostrum of this big mass rally in Tirgu Mures, I extend warmest congratulations, greetings, and best wishes for success to all participants at this rally in all their work and to all inhabitants of Mures County and Tirgu Mures Municipality, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Mures County and Tirgu Mures Municipality. We wanted to meet again with the working people and local party organizations in this part of the country to examine the way in which the 13th Party Congress decisions, the 5-year plan, and particularly the programs on modernization of the entire activity are being implemented.

On our visit to four industrial enterprises in Reghin and Tirgu Mures and to an agricultural unit here as well as from the general impressions gained from our visits, we noted with great satisfaction that the Mures working people, like all our people, have resolutely implemented the 5-year plan provisions, hence we can say that overall results are good. [cheers, chants]

Last year's results were good. In the first part of this year, the county has obtained a certain amount of supplementary production compared with last year; however, we must openly say that this year's plan provisions have not yet been commendably fulfilled. We discussed these problems in greater detail during our visit to these enterprises and during the meeting with the County Party Bureau. The managements and workers of those enterprises and the County Party Bureau assured us they have been resolutely implementing the measures established by the Political Executive Committee. They also said they will fully make up for this year's lags and will expediently fulfill all plan provisions. [cheers, chants]

I consider your applause to be a confirmation of these commitments and of the determination of all working people in Mures County and Tirgu Mures Municipality to commendably fulfill this year's plan and to further increase production in all spheres. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must fully attain the production needed for export. We must also resolutely strive to raise the quality and technical level of products, cut down on material expenditures and consumption, and further increase economic efficiency and profitability in all fields of activity. We must do our best to strongly raise economic efficiency in all spheres so as to increase the national wealth and income, the only way to ensure the necessary means to implement our development programs and further raise the material and intellectual living standard of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

For the results thus far, I would like to warmly congratulate all Mures working people and to wish them success in commendably fulfilling all plan indicators. [cheers, chants]

There are a number of shortcomings and deficiencies in activities to date. We examined them with the working people, the management councils of the enterprises visited, and the County Committee Bureau. I do not wish to dwell upon these matters now. I hope that the County Party Committee Bureau will examine these problems with all party organizations and working people and will draw appropriate conclusions. The fact that I am not publicly discussing these shortcomings is a token of particular trust in the party organization and working people's collectives of this county. I hope that practice will prove me right. [cheers, chants]

We must always bear in mind that we have strongly developed industry and other activities in Mures, as well as throughout the country. Fixed assets have increased almost 5 times since 1965. We have developed a modern

industry. In accordance with our modernization programs, economic and financial standards, and economic growth requirements, we must further increase production, on the basis of the means we have available. I would like to give you just one example: we reached the conclusion that, with the means we have available, we can obtain a production increase of at least 50 percent in the next 2 to 3 years, if we organize all the activity properly. Hence, the Tirgu Mures and Mures County working people should do everything they can to achieve this strong increase in production, as this is in accordance with the entire activity aimed at raising efficiency and our fatherland to new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we have visited only one agricultural unit that has achieved positive results—a cooperative. You have actually heard what the chairman said here. It achieved 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare. This is a good yield and, undoubtedly, this cooperative will be granted the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." [cheers, chants] It also produced 14,000 kg of corn cobs [per hectare] on nonirrigated land, as I understand, and this is also a good yield, and it achieved more than 70,000 kg of [sugar] beet, also on nonirrigated land which means a good crop. I would like all cooperative and state units in Mures to be able to report such results.

At this big mass rally, I would especially like to convey warmest congratulations to the cooperative farmers in Saulia and to wish them success in achieving increasingly better yields next year and in the years to come. [cheers, chants]

In general, agricultural yields in this county, although they are somewhat larger than last year, are not up to the potential. Mures County is not among the counties in the first platoon, but in the last platoon as far as agricultural yields are concerned, although favorable conditions exist. The results achieved in Saulia and in other agricultural units in this county prove this. This shows that in agriculture, too, as was discussed with the county RCP committee bureau, firm steps have to be taken—in the spirit of decisions made at the meeting held at the beginning of this month—so that next year a radical change will take place in agriculture in Mures County as well. Mures County should rank at least among the counties in the first platoon in agriculture, and it should aim for a front-ranking place. You must propose to win the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" in this county in 2 or 3 year's time. [cheers, chants]

I do not now want to dwell on the failings and shortcomings that were obvious. I hope that in this respect, too, the problems we have dealt with will be seriously discussed with the working people in villages and with the party organizations, and that achievements will demonstrate that all the necessary conclusions have been drawn. I want to congratulate all working people, peasantry, and cooperative members in Mures and to wish them success in achieving such yields next year as will match the possibilities and the working people's hard work in Mures. [cheers, chants]

Tirgu Mures and the units in Mures County also have strong potential in the area of research and education—both in higher, secondary, and general education. It is necessary to more closely join forces in research and education with the production process to implement the programs for modernizing and vigorously improving the technical and qualitative standard of products. All plants and units in Tirgu Mures must achieve high-quality and competitive products which are comparable with the best such products in the world. Such a possibility exists and firm action has to be taken in this direction.

On the day after the opening of the new academic year, I would like to extend congratulations to all professors, students, pupils, and to all young people attending courses on the opening of the new school year and to wish them success in achieving ever better results in the the whole educational process and in improving and perfecting education and the knowledge of students and pupils in the 1987-88 school year. We must constantly bear in mind that we need people with a high revolutionary awareness, with high technical and professional knowledge, people who are able to implement any target aimed at the development of our homeland, of science, culture and at raising Romania to new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, in acting with great determination to implement the programs for our homeland's socioeconomic development and for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for creating the necessary conditions for our homeland's transition to communism, we also act with great determination to promote a policy of peace and international cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. We are aware that we will be able to implement our plans and programs solely in conditions of peace. As a matter of fact, life demonstrates that all people can develop solely under conditions of peace and international cooperation. Therefore, the struggle for disarmament, for peace is one of the basic international issues of today. [chants]

However, the international situation continues to be particularly serious. Nuclear, chemical, and other mass-destruction weapons continue to be produced. In the current conditions, when nuclear weapons can destroy the whole of mankind and the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet, new thinking on problems of peace and war and on international relations is vital. This presupposes the complete renunciation of military means, armaments, nuclear weapons, and other weapons of mass-destruction, and it means complete renunciation of the use or threat of force, moving on to disarmament and eliminating nuclear weapons, and moving to solve all disputes between states by negotiations alone. [cheers, chants]

Taking these facts into consideration, Romania firmly advocates the total elimination of nuclear weapons and supports, in this respect, the proposals made by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of those weapons in several stages by the year 2000. At the same time,

we believe that, on the basis of proposals made by the Soviet Union and the United States, the possibility exists to achieve an appropriate agreement on the elimination of the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and Asia. We believe that everything possible must be done so that this agreement is achieved this year and so as to move to eliminating those weapons.

In this sense, Romania believes that all European countries must do all they can to make their active contribution to achieving an appropriate agreement and to eliminating these weapons and all nuclear weapons from Europe once and for all. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, our country supports a radical reduction of conventional weapons. As is well known, a year ago—on the basis of the results of a referendum held on this issue—Romania reduced its arms and military expenditures by 5 percent. We wanted to prove that it is possible and necessary for all states to resolutely cut down on armaments and military expenditures. Some $1,000 billion is being spent today on armaments. A mere 20 percent reduction of these expenditures would release $200 billion a year. These funds could be used by each country for socioeconomic development purposes—eliminating unemployment, promoting education and medicare, and other social activities, including housing construction—and for aid to the developing countries.

We must intensify our efforts and pull together all forces who would like to see mankind live in peace and cooperation, without weapons and wars. [Cheers, chants]

In accordance with our policy of cooperation and peace, Romania firmly speaks out for ending all military conflicts and solving all problems through negotiations. We advocate an international conference on the Middle East problems and an end to the war between Iran and Iraq, in the spirit of the relevant Security Council resolution, by resolving all problems through negotiations alone. Generally speaking, we believe that all states should renounce the military way for solving various contentious problems and should embark on the road of negotiations. This serves the interests of all nations and of peace throughout the world. [Cheers, chants]

Romania also speaks out for solving the problems of underdevelopment and of the new international economic order through negotiations within the framework of a UN-sponsored international conference. In this respect, Romania and the Political Executive Committee decided to send proposals both to the United Nations and to various international financial bodies, urging them to call on all nations to take firm steps on the road to disarmament and peace. The proposals also called on all nations to solve economic problems and the foreign debt of the developing countries, with a view to establishing a new economic order and a more democratic economic and financial system, which can facilitate the progress of each nation, primarily the developing countries. [Cheers, chants]

Romania believes that the United Nations and other international bodies, including the financial ones, should play a more active role in solving all problems through negotiations and democratizing overall relations among states. We also advocate all states participating, regardless of size or social system, in international life and in the solution of all problems. We believe that especially the small and medium-sized countries, the developing states, and the nonaligned countries should play a more active and important part in solving international problems.

We firmly speak out for basing relations among all states on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, complete nonuse of force and the threat of force, and strict observance of each nation's right to free and independence development, in accordance with its wishes and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Although the world political and socioeconomic problems are particularly serious, we are firmly convinced that there are international forces which can bring about a just solution of all these problems. It is necessary to strengthen the solidarity and unity of all progressive, anti-imperialist, and realistic forces and of all nations in the struggle for disarmament, peace, and a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, our working visit to your county has given us much satisfaction. We were able to discuss various problems concerning the unswerving implementation of the Mures County's programs and targets. We were especially happy to meet with the workers, peasants, intellectuals, men and women, young and old of this county. We noted everywhere that the Mures working people, like the entire nation, are very much engaged in implementing the 13th Party Congress decisions. We consider the warm reception extended to us everywhere as an expression of trust in the policy of our Communist Party, which unflinchingly implements our programs on building socialism and communism, raising the material and intellectual living standard, and continuously strengthening our fatherland and Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

I express the trust and conviction that the party organizations and working people in all sectors will commendably fulfill our development programs for all fields and will welcome the Party National Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with good results in all spheres. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I again wish you ever greater successes in all your work and much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Metalworkers' Achievements Reviewed

AU201737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/9//1987—It is a tradition in Romania to celebrate the "Metalworkers' Day" on the third Sunday of September.

It is an opportunity to survey the achievements scored by the people working in this important branch of the national economy. Thus, as to the achievements scored over the same period last year, 2.6 percent more coking coal, 62 percent more pc type fastening iron, 14.7 percent more this sheets and strips, 8.3 percent more sheets and strips for electrical engineering, 15.5 percent more aluminium rolled goods have been turned out until this month.

The metallurgical industry developed powerfully especially in the past 22 years. The material groundwork of production grew, the range of products broadened, technologies were renewed. At present, Romanian metallurgy can compare with that of developed countries with tradition in this domain.

Modern metallurgical sites have built at Galati, Tirgoviste, Slatina and Calarasi, new units have been commissioned at Tulcea, Beclean, Zalau, Zimnicea, Tecuci, Birlad and Titu, a new unit to manufacture light shapes being ready to start operating at Drobeta-Turnu Severin. The old, traditional units at Resita, Hunedoara, Cimpia Turzii, Calan, Bucharest, Roman, Iasi, etc have been developed and modernized.

While 3.4 million tons of steel were turned out in 1965 this year will see 4.8 times more steel — 16.4 million tons or so.

The last ten years were years of important premieres: steel works with 160-ton converters and high-productivity continuous casting plants, computer-assisted furnaces of 2,700 and 3,500-cu.m working volume, ferroalloy, alloy and special steel works, alloy steel, silicon steel, stainless steel strip rolling mills, and stainless steel pipe rolling mills. Continuous casting, a modern technology with direct implications on steel quality and metal consumption, is used to an ever larger extent (from 9.8 percent in 1976 to 36.8 percent this year). The fact is significant that new metallurgical products account for more than 30 percent of the overall production of each five-year period.

U.S.-USSR Arms Control Talks Evaluated

Talks Sincere, Satisfactory

AU181915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Report by Dusan Zupan, TANJUG correspondent, from Washington]

[Text] A summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev will be held this fall. George Shultz and Eduard Shevardnadze have agreed here on the main points of an agreement eliminating short-range and medium-range missiles. They will meet again in Moscow in the second half of October to settle everything that they discussed in Washington. Contacts will continue between the two sides on other subjects, too. These are the chief results of the 3-day American-Soviet talks in Washington.

Today, both sides express their satisfaction with what has been achieved, and President Reagan said that the tone of the talks was sincere and constructive despite the many differences that the two sides still have. The Soviet foreign minister called the to-be-concluded agreement the first step to a world without nuclear weapons. His American colleague's assessment is that it is a process of slowing down the arms race.

The joint communique that has been published points out that the two sides agreed that they should invest intensive efforts in reaching an agreement halving the number of strategic offensive missiles. It was previously known that the Americans and the Soviets agreed here to open negotiations that are to lead to a ban on nuclear tests, and that they signed an agreement on avoiding the risk of nuclear war breaking out accidentally.

Zagreb: 'Far-Reaching'

LD192021 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our commentary on the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium and short range missiles signed yesterday evening. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] The two superpowers finally agreed to scrap all medium- and short-range missiles over the next few years. This is undoubtedly the most important and far-reaching Soviet-U.S. agreement since the end of the World War II in the field of the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons. According to reports from Washington, a few more details remain in connection with the agreement, such as modes of verification and the time needed to eliminate the missiles. For the time being the United States is proposing that this be done in 3 and the Soviets in 5 years' time. However, this will not have an effect on the final outcome of the agreement because George Shultz will visit Moscow as early as next month, when, judging by everything, all barriers will be removed.

Informing the United States and world public on the positive outcome of the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks, Reagan also announced Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington, when the agreement on scrapping medium and short-range missiles will be signed. Having reached an initial agreement, Moscow and Washington also agreed to start with [word indistinct] and final ban on nuclear tests, as well as the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent.

The Soviet-U.S. agreement will undoubtedly contribute to efforts to improve relations between the two superpowers as well as to thaw the climate in international relations in general. True, it does not rid the world of a war danger, but it gives hope that this will not happen, because the agreement, however much its goals may be restricted from the point of view of the total nuclear potential of the two superpowers, opens up prospects for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and consequently toward the reduction of conventional weapons.

True, one should not be deceived into thinking that everything will proceed smoothly, as it is absolutely certain that the agreement on (?space) disarmament is still far away and that enormous efforts and good will will be needed in the world to get rid of this danger. By this, of course, we do not wish to reduce the importance of the Soviet-U.S. missile agreement, and even less of the efforts which all the countries exerted so far to make it happen. All the more, if we bear in mind numerous barriers which had to be removed in order to reach the mutually-acceptable agreement.

The date of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States has not yet been fixed, but it is believed that this will be at the end of November. In any case, final agreement on this will be reached when George Shultz arrives in Moscow in the course of next month. Particularly important is the fact connected with the 3-day Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting—the atmosphere in which Washington talks were conducted. Both sides made sure that nothing escaped them and that they did all in their power to ensure that their efforts would not be in vain, as the world had expected. In any case, positive reactions throughout the world are the best indicator of the relief with which the missile agreement was greeted. This first and foremost refers to Europe, but also to all the other regions where the medium- and short-range missiles are deployed.

In any case, a new era is about to begin in Soviet-U.S. relations, which can be significant for the whole world.

TANJUG: 'Important Step'

LD202109 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1140 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 20 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia today assesses the principled agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the elimination of shorter- and medium-range missiles as an important step towards reducing nuclear weapons. It is a major contribution to eliminating the dangers of war and forming a new stage in political world developments, as assessed here.

Yugoslav political circles also point out that the elimination of shorter- and medium-range missiles will have a positive effect on improving international relations as a whole.

The results of the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks are, as believed in Belgrade, a historical chance not only for ending or controlling the arms race, but also a beginning of the process of disarmament. If this path is pursued real chances exist for the continuation of the process of complete nuclear disarmament and reduction of conventional weapons.

Ever since the first non-aligned conference, Yugoslavia and the non-aligned countries have been underscoring the necessity for the reduction of the huge arsenal of nuclear and other weapons. Now that the two superpowers are at the threshold of an agreement, positive effects on overall international trends and easier solutions to other pressing world problems can also be expected, it is assessed in Belgrade.

RSFSR Delegation Ends Visit to Serbia

LD192110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—A delegation of the RSFSR State Planning Committee, led by N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left Belgrade today after a 3-day visit to the SR of Serbia. During the visit, the delegation was received by Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly. Talks were conducted with the corresponding republican officials. Experience was exchanged on the work of the republican planning organs, and talks were held on specific issues of cooperation between the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR within the context of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as a whole. Direct cooperation between the Republican Institute for Social Planning of the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR State Planning Committee was agreed on.

During its stay, the delegation was also received by Tibor Salma, member of the [passage indistinct].

Romanian Defense Minister Arrives for Visit

LD211249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Colonel General Milea, minister of National Defense of the SR of Romania, arrived today at the head of a military delegation on an official friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

At Batajnice Airport the guest from the friendly country was welcomed with appropriate military honors by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of National Defense, and his associates.

Immediately on arriving in Belgrade, the Romanian military delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center where General Vasile Milea, on behalf of his delegation, paid homage to and placed flowers on the tomb of Comrade Tito.

In the course of the day the high-ranking guest from Romania, together with the members of the delegation, visited the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, where he had talks with his host, Admiral Branko Mamula. The talks between the federal secretary of National Defense and his guest from friendly Romania passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Both sides noted with pleasure that cooperation hitherto between the armed forces of the two friendly neighboring countries has been in keeping with their good interstate relations, and that this is an encouragement for this cooperation to be enhanced even more meaningfully and comprehensively. Without a doubt this will contribute to further development of the policy of peaceful coexistence and reciprocal respect and also to the efforts which are being made to preserve peace.

Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Colonel Dumitru Manea, the military, naval and air attache, were present during the reception and the talks.

Mojsov Interviewed on Upcoming Husak Visit

LD201046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—"To begin with, I wish to express my great pleasure at the fact that Yugoslavia will soon be given the opportunity to welcome Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the CPCZ, and the highest-ranking leader of friendly Czechoslovakia, whose personal contribution to and effect on the development of overall relations between our two countries we highly appreciate," Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in an interview to CTK and *Rude Pravo*.

Asked about his view of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations, Mojsov said that "a reliable basis for their further development and—I wish to stress this again—their lasting value, is provided by the principle of equality, respect and mutual benefit, as well as the commitment to comprehensive friendly cooperation. Particular contribution to the development of this principles was made by Presidents Tito and Husak. In addition to these well-known principles on which our relations have been developing, there is also recognition of the differences between us, in other words, of the specific nature of the two roads of socialist development and of the two countries' differing international positions.

In the light of the long path of bilateral cooperation, we are right in saying today that this cooperation has been comprehensive and successful in many areas and that our relations have attained a very high level. Traditional friendship between our peoples is given a fuller substance and meaning through increasingly diversified political dialogue, more comprehensive economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, the dynamic

exchanges in the spheres of culture, information, cooperation between towns, through tourism, and the increasingly growing exchange of people, ideas and achievements".

Asked which aspects of cooperation would be given particular attention during the coming talks, Mojsov said:

In addition to the ways of further diversifying all forms of political cooperation, I believe that attention will be also concentrated on the various aspects and forms of economic relations. Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are each other's important economic partner. For instance, taking the overall trade volume, last year the CSSR was forth on the list of our foreign trade partners. A stable and long-term development of cooperation in this sphere is, understandably, of importance for the stability and dynamism in our overall relations. We therefore attach great significance to the fact that during President Husak's visit a long-term program of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation for 1988-2000 period will be signed.

However good the results, we must not pause at what has been achieved so far. Economic cooperation has to be enhanced and planned on a stable and long-term basis, while any obstacle or problem which is inevitable in such diversified links must be resolved in the spirit of the principles jointly agreed on. In other words, cooperation should be given fresh impetus and in that sense president Husak's visit will be an invaluable incentive. At the threshold of the 21st century both Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia must invest much creative effort to search for the forms of bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation which, in future, will enable them to join modern trends of development and technology in the world.

We shall, of course, pay particular attention to the further development of political relations and of a continued and intensified dialogue. This is not only of lasting mutual trust but is at the same time our joint contribution to peace, socialism and equal cooperation".

"The results achieved so far in industrial cooperation and specialization—Mojsov continued, having been asked to talk in greater detail about economic cooperation—reiterate that the ways of attaining a stable and long-term development are to be found precisely in these, higher forms of cooperation between our economies. It would therefore be to mutual advantage to find ways of overcoming a state of lull in this cooperation and to halt the decline noted in recent years. We must find out what kind of incentives are needed and what prospects are in store for our economic relations to be updated and raised to a higher level, so that they keep abreast of the present-day economic and technological development in the world and even in our two countries.

Briefly put, we must proceed from the specific interests of our work organizations and on that basis create opportunities for advancing the long-term forms of cooperation in order to enable them to use their production and service capacities, the existing complementary structural features, and resources in a more efficient manner and to apply more efficiently each other's achievements in the scientific and technical development. The aim here is to achieve a faster and more comprehensive participation in the international [passage indistinct] constitutional changes, which we have recently begun dealing with, and which have as their aim the creation of more favorable institutional bases for more dynamic and comprehensive material and social development. With these changes we are not bringing into question the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution which express the essential gains of the socialist revolution: the power of the working class, socialist self-management, a federal structure based on the full equality of all nations and nationalities, an independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

The constitutional changes should, on the basis the experiences of development up to now, enable the more complete development of socialist self-management, the more successful solving of social contradictions and the more harmonious functioning of all institutions of the political system. In other words we are facing the need to remove all that is hindering the successful functioning of the political system, thus ensuring the even greater influence of the working class and associated labor on the totality of economic and social development".

[words indistinct] *Rude Pravo* that Yugoslavia has attained a significant reputation in the world, that it is a distinguished member of the movement of nonaligned countries and an active participant in all processes in Europe, Lazar Mojsov was asked to explain what (?Yugoslavia's) position is regarding [words indistinct] the questions and problems of the contemporary world.

"The world faces today many contradictions and conflicts. Firstly, and above all, I must begin by saying that the fundamental positions of Yugoslavia regarding global international problems and trends, and its basic nonbloc and nonaligned foreign policy, founded, made firm and developed [words indistinct] President Tito, and which we are consistently following and which we have firmly chosen, are well known, including to the public of the friendly CSSR.

When we are talking about our positions, our approach to current and acute international questions and problems or, even better, the directions and content of our involvement as an active member of the movement of nonaligned countries, in the United Nations, or as a participant in the conference on European security and cooperation, I will mention, and only in the briefest way, some, and far from all, of our priorities at this moment.

We give our full support to the present negotiations between the United States and USSR on concluding an agreement on the removal of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, and consider that this would be a first, I would say historical step toward disarmament—

this elimination of two categories of their nuclear weaponry. A successful outcome at these negotiations would bring about a change in the whole unfavorable atmosphere in international relations. The most active and most direct involvement of the movement of nonaligned countries—which has been advocating for more than a quarter of a century that the great powers and blocs abandon the course of confrontation and rivalry [words indistinct] that if an agreement is reached, it does not stop at this important but still partial success, that, as has often been the case hitherto, the rivalry does not carry over and become exacerbated in other areas, but that the processes of detente [words indistinct] that we draw nearer to resolving all important global issues which is not possible without the participation and contribution of the entire international community and of all its subjects.

We also, Mojsov continued, advocate an urgent resumption and establishment of an effective North-South dialogue. The growing crisis in international economic relations [words indistinct] the alarming situation in developing countries and especially in the least developed among them. Developing countries are faced with numerous difficulties and their position has become dangerously exacerbated as a result of enormous foreign debts and the capital drain to developed countries. As a tragic consequence of all this the majority of mankind will for a long time be in the grip of poverty and exploitation. Any failure to make changes will be of exceptionally serious consequences for the stability in international relations.

We were also very encouraged by the outcome of the Stockholm conference which adopted a number of new measures for enhancing confidence. These measures have already come into force—a fact reflected in the increased stability in European relations. Despite all the problems, the hitherto developments at the meeting in Vienna indicate that the CSCE processes have been developing favorably thanks to the contributions and realism on the part of all participants. We shall continue to make our greatest possible contribution to these processes, especially within the framework of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries.

As a nonaligned country situated in the Balkans, in Europe and in the region of the Mediterranean, Yugoslavia has been making special efforts and providing initiatives to enhance the process of detente and cooperation in all these areas which are of vital importance for us. In view of our lasting interest, it is with special attention and [word indistinct] that we approach the issue of establishing the best possible relations with all our neighbors endeavouring, through concerted efforts and with great patience, to find, when the need arises, solutions to problems. In the same spirit we have been developing intensive links with our other European partners—all of which reflects our desire to step up our cooperation with the economic groupings in Europe.

And finally, the policy of nonalignment and the increasingly dynamic and action-oriented Nonaligned Movement provide a basis and a platform for our constant efforts to develop, in cooperation with all responsible and peace-loving factors in the world, relations on the basis of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence with the aim of helping their global promotion and application. In this sense, our relations with friendly CSSR occupy a special place, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in his interview with CTK and *Rude Pravo.*

'Hostile Propaganda' in Tirana's Policy

LD181930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Pristina, Sept 18 (TANJUG)—The insinuation by Nexhmie Hoxha, wife of the late Enver Hoxha, that the leadership in Belgrade is, allegedly, pursuing an anti-Albanian policy is proof that continuous hostile and subversive propaganda against Yugoslavia is part of Tirana's official policy, Pristina Radio said.

Nexhmie Hoxha, believing that an attack is the best defence, accuses Yugoslavia of what she and those of like mind are doing in Albania, Pristina Radio, a station in the capital of Yugoslavia's Kosovo Province which borders an Albania, stressed in a commentary last night.

It is interesting that Nexhmie Hoxha has not explained to Albanians why Albania, as member of the United Nations, has not yet ratified the general declaration on human rights and agreements on the rights of man which the world organization has adopted, commentator of the Yugoslav radio station said.

Albania is the only European country which, after 12 years, has not yet signed the Helsinki Act. The only explanation is that Albania is determined not to respect human rights and not to make any commitments to developing cooperation and security in Europe, Pristina Radio said.

In an attempt to delude the public inside and outside Albania, Nehxmie Hoxha, who is president of the Democratic Front of Albania, did not refain from saying at the 45th anniversary of the organization that other nations in Albania, especially neighbouring ones, will [word indistinct] a wish to broaden relations in fields of mutual interest. She forgot to mention the fact that the Albanian leadership is to blame for the fact that an agreement on cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania has not been signed for several years because Tirana does not want to acknowledge the equality of members of Yugoslav nations living in Albania as national minorities, Pristina radio says.

Without a trace of sincerity, Nexhmie Hoxha said that Albania has never interfered in Yugoslavia's internal affairs but immediately added that it is Tirana's duty to strongly oppose the chauvinistic course which, in her opinion, is being taken towards Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Pristina Radio, saying that the Albanians in Yugoslavia do not need tutors of the Enver Hoxha type from Albania, added that only incorrigible chauvinsits and separatists can get caught in the trap Nexhmie Hoxha and other Albanian leaders are trying to get up. They are the ones who, first of all, do not mean well to their own nation and then to the other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

The Tirana leadership should, for the good of the Albanian people and for the sake of peace and security in the Balkans, instead of a paternalistic attitude towards Albanians in Yugoslavia, try to settle the vital problems and ensure basic rights and freedom for Albanians in their own homeland and for other nations living there and who are denied the most fundamental rights, Pristina Radio concluded.

State, LC Presidencies Support Debt Program

LD181234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav state and party Presidencies have extended their support to the government-proposed programme for a long-term consolidation of the country's external solvency. The programme is to adjust the country's foreign obligations to the possibilities of the economy and society, it was announced today.

At a two-day session that ended yesterday, the State Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia pointed out the necessity of providing more favourable terms for debt repayment and assessed that the government programme provides a basis for negotiations with foreign creditors. In order to consolidate Yugoslavia's external solvency, it was stressed that dynamic and stable economic development must be provided, particularly conditions for restructuring the economy, export growth and continual increase of foreign currency inflow.

The government announced last week that it has prepared a draft programme of long-term repayment which, on the basis of the experience of other countries in consolidating their debts, takes into consideration the development needs of the economy and society and in keeping with this determines the real relations in the meeting of Yugoslavia's obligations.

Yugoslavia is one of the rare countries which has for years regularly repaid its [word indistinct] foreign debts. Yugoslavia's annual debt servicing has stood at between four and five billion dollars, accounting for 40 per cent of the country's foreign currency inflow instead of the usual 25 per cent. This hampered the country's economic and social development and brought into question major export deals which provide foreign currency for regular debt servicing.

In the 1981-1986 period, Yugoslavia paid foreign creditors 23 billion 550 million dollars on account of the debt principal and interest rates. This is more than the entire Yugoslav debt, which stood at around 19 billion 196 million dollars early this year (17 billion 831 million dollars are long-term and medium-term debts, and one billion 365 million dollars are short-term debts).

In the next five years Yugoslavia should repay 76 percent of its entire medium-term and long-term debt. Under the present terms of repayment, regular payments of the principal and interest rates due would take over 50 per cent of the country's foreign currency inflow.

Further Reportage on Agrokomerc Affair

LC Officials Reprimand Press

AU191502 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 87 p 6

[R. Petrovic KFR Vwarevic report: "In the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade Yesterday: For Consistent Implementation of Positions on Kosovo"]

[Excerpts] "It is important both for the public and the media that the Agrokomerc affair, this symbol of statist arrogance and power, began to be disentangled, to a great extent thanks to the persistence and courage of public media. One should be prepared for further battles of this kind. I would say, however, that the lessons and associations presented by Agrokomerc may also be taken as a indication of how we should advance and speed up the struggle for implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo," Dragisa Pavlovic, president of the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade, said yesterday in talks with the chief editors and secretaries of the LC in the Belgrade information media. The talks were conducted in the LC City Committee.

"The overall situation in Kosovo creates a dangerous situation in which every word spoken against Serbian nationalism is taken as a concession toward Albanian separatist nationalism. Under such circumstances, with the warning signs of political tension of wider proportions, it is easy to lose one's bearings, confuse the issues, and cause the lines which should not be crossed to fade," he said.

In Pavlovic's opinion, Serbian nationalism is no longer nourished by the situation in Kosovo alone, but also by various immoderate views about Kosovo presented on the pages of our media, in some public speeches, and some of the institutions of our system. In this direction we seem to have crossed the most dangerous limit in some cases, when Serbian nationalists discover an encouragement in our behavior and deeds, and in articles of some communist journalists.

Taking part in the discussion, Radmilo Kljajic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade, listed several inconsistencies which have appeared in press columns in the past few months. He drew attention to the conclusion of the Ideological Plenum of the LCY Central Committee which explicitly says: "...the public media must not be a transmission belt for any narrow groups, or leader ambitions of individuals either within the LC or outside."

Kljajic also remarked that contrary to the position of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia which recommends to the editorial teams that they should pay special attention to the quality of feuilletons and memoirs that they use, some newspapers, particularly *Intervju*, in their feuilletons on Kosovo use as their main arguments reminiscences of some participants in the Kosovo drama; these participants are chiefly former members of state security or partisans of that political orientation in our society that was publicly condemned and rejected at the Brioni plenum [of the LCY Central Committee on 1 July 1966, at which Rankovic was demoted]. Momcilo Baljak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, also agreed with Pavlovic's and Kljajic's assessments as regards the press. [passage omitted]

Slobodan Jovanovic, chief editor of *POLITIKA EKSPRES*, expressed support for the political involvement of the press on the subject of Kosovo, and he argued against beliefs which equate press demands for a resolute action in Kosovo with nationalism.

"The chief generator of great Serbian nationalism is precisely the absence of a resolute action in Kosovo," Jovanovic said. [passage omitted]

Prosecutor Expelled From LCY

LD191040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Velika Kladusa, 18 Sep (TANJUG)—Borislav Rakinic, the former municipal public prosecutor in Velika Kladusa, has been expelled from the LCY. This decision was made by his party organization after establishing that while occupying this important post Rakinic failed to react promptly to Agrokomerc's improper activities. In addition, Rakinic was improperly granted a loan for building his house.

Republic CC Expels Official

LD200019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2059 GMT 19 Sep 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 September (TANJUG)—This evening, on the suggestion of its presidium, the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC expelled Fikret Abdic, chairman of the management committee of the Agrokomerc composite organization of associated labor, from the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee presidium had earlier set up a working group that had a discussion with Abdic to establish the degree of his ideopolitical accountability as a member of the League of Communists. On the basis of the report from the presidium's working group, the Central Committee this evening expelled Fikret Abdic from the LCY, as well.

The Central Committee also backed its presidium's suggestion for the presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina to remove Hakija Pozderac from his duties of member of the Council of the Federation, and charged the Presidency with establishing all relevant facts relating to the degree to which Hakija Pozderac is ideopolitically accountable, in order for this to be established in accordance with the LCY statute and the statute of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC.

LCY Proposes Dismissal

LD201216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 20 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG)—Late last night the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia proposed the dismissal from this highest executive-political body of Dragisa Pavlovic, the president of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade.

At a two-day closed session, the party leadership of the Republic of Serbia examined the causes and political consequences of Dragisa Pavlovic's statements made at a meeting with editors of Belgrade newspapers, radio and television on September 11.

As set out in a communique, the Presidency noted that Pavlovic's stands at the meeting reflected "resistance to the implementation of certain tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for ideological unity."

According to the party Presidency assessment, Pavlovic's stands expressed the "disunity which hampers and blocks the implementation of tasks in solving the biggest problems of the society, especially those concerning the energetic implementation of the defined policy on Kosovo".

Assessing that Pavlovic was not self-critical at the Presidency session, the communique adds that a decision on the proposal will be taken at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia on Wednesday.

The Presidency session also proposed the dismissal of director of the Belgrade newspaper *Politika* Ivan Stanojevic because of irresponsibility in performing duties, it was set out.

The Central Committee Presidency decided that the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade expel from the League of Communists the executive secretary of the Presidency of the Belgrade Party Organization, Radmilo Kljajic, for "resisting the implementation of actions in the ideological struggle and for behaviour which stains the moral image of a member of the League of Communists."

Serbian LC Proposes Dismissal

LD201412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2147 GMT 19 Sep 87

["Communique from the Session of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium"—*Tanjug* headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, at a session held on 18 and 19 September under the chairmanship of Slobodan

Milosevic, examined the causes and political consequences of the speech delivered by Dragisa Pavlovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and president of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium, in Belgrade on 11 September during a meeting with journalists.

The session was attended by Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency, LCY Central Committee Presidium members who are also members of the Serbian LC, chairmen of socio-political organizations and republican organs, the presidents of intermunicipal conferences of the Serbian LC and the secretary of the Belgrade LC organization Presidium.

The Presidium adopted the decision to propose to the Central Committee that Dragisa Pavlovic be relieved of his duties as member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium for resisting to implement the established policy of the LC. Examining the causes and political consequences of Dragisa Pavlovic's speech in the presence of the journalists, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium noted that this speech reflected resistance, which had been present for some time, to the implementation of particular tasks in connection with the communists' struggle for ideological unity.

Pavlovic's speech was not based on the stands of the City Committee and its Presidium. For quite some time now the activity has been slowed down and opportunistic behavior has been tolerated with regard to the implementation of the ideological plenary sessions on Comrade Tito and the gains and values of our socialist revolution, as well as the ones who protected them. Dragisa Pavlovic's speech is an expression of disunity which hinders and blocks the realization of the established tasks for resolving major problems of society, especially when it comes to the vigorous realization of the established policy on Kosovo.

The implementation of greater consistency and full action unity requires ideo-political differentiation not only in the membership, but also in the leaderships of the LC, as established at the 13th LCY Congress. Dragisa Pavlovic was not self-critical in relation to his activities which were the topic of discussion at this session. The Central Committee will decide about this at its regular session convened for 23 September 1987. The session also drew attention to repsonsibility of other LC members in high-ranking posts in connection with the issues discussed. In this connection the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium submitted a proposal to the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference for relieving in keeping with its rights and duties, Ivan Stojanovic from the duty of director of the *Politika* news organization on the grounds of lack of responsibility in carrying out his duties. The Presidium concluded that the Belgrade LC organization City Committee should expel Radmilo Kljajic, executive secretary of the Belgrade LC organization City Committee Presidium, from the LC on the grounds of opposing the efforts for the implementation of actions related to the ideological struggle, as well as a behavior which besmirches the moral character of an LC member.